

# THE TIMES

## Britain's EEC budget payments agreed by foreign ministers

Over Britain's contribution to the EEC budget appeared to be settled yesterday by the foreign ministers in Brussels. A proposal for Britain this

year and next is £1,577m, nearly £60m better than in the package rejected by Mrs Margaret Thatcher in Luxembourg. Cabinet approval is expected on Monday.

## One better than Luxembourg

Hornby  
30  
ear wrangle over Britain's European community budget by far the most damaging of the issues between the EEC partners, as to have been today after days of non-stop debate.

It was the emotion as EEC foreign affairs and sleeping through the 10 o'clock this led for home to for what is still a formal agreement between ministers and sets.

Bo Colombo, the Minister, whose leadership was held much to of the meeting, outcome as a promise in which "no winners or losers", he said, had the nick of time of chaos and

ials insisted that on, the Foreign going home only with Mrs Thatcher, but it was believed to be the best circumstances. It recommend its

ministers are likewise barring budget scheme are to be ratified in a few days. That, enable a 5 per cent increase for supporters, to be beginning of agreement on this Brussels yesterday. Ministers' bigger accord at home by Lord would not reduce contribution to the from the fore-

On present trends this would

## Ministers expected to approve Brussels offer on Monday

Meetings are planned before has given absolutely nothing away.

It is expected to prove EEC budget when it holds a meeting on Monday, as was learnt last night as a recently astonished look hold amongatives.

Mr Peter Shore, Minister of State for the Labour Government of a on agricultural aid Mrs Thatcher to make a net of £1,000m, but to three years.

government position of reserve. The and her colleagues in White, determined to use to scrutinize the details before making. However, meeting that Mrs I at Chequers imminent their return with Lord Carter, Secretary, and Sir Ian Gilmour, Seal, it became more ministerial

cast level of £1,085m to £371m and being down in 1981 from a predicted £1,305m to £445m. In Luxembourg last month, Mrs Thatcher rejected a better offer for 1980, which would have guaranteed Britain a net payment no bigger than £325m. But the offer then for 1981 was less good and there was no clear prospect of relief continuing thereafter. The total refund now proposed for the year and next come to £1,577m, nearly £60m better than in Luxembourg.

It is now proposed that next year the EEC should first try to agree on a permanent restructuring of the EEC budget system so as "to prevent the recurrence of unacceptable situations" for any member state. Some such general revision seems inevitable because of the imminent exhaustion of the Community's revenue from value-added tax.

However, if that cannot be achieved next year, the European Commission would be asked instead to "make proposals for 1982 along the lines of the 1980-81 solution and the Council (of Ministers) will act accordingly". This would seem to imply financial relief for Britain in 1982 comparable with that granted in the previous two years.

One of the main difficulties of the grueling negotiations last night was that the foreign ministers had before them only estimates of what Britain's uncorrected net contribution would be likely to amount to this year and next. Lord Carrington insisted that Britain should not carry the whole risk if these forecasts proved too conservative.

A complicated formula was eventually worked out whereby Britain would this year not have to pay more than 25 per cent of any increase in its net contribution above what is now forecast. A similar, if somewhat less favourable, sharing of any excess over what is forecast would apply in 1981.

Text and reaction, page 4  
Leading article, page 13

## Ministers expected to approve Brussels offer on Monday

Meetings are planned before has given absolutely nothing away.

Mrs Thatcher, who did not consult the full Cabinet when refusing previous EEC proposals, has now called it together for an announcement before an announcement is made in Parliament on Monday.

Those involved are quite clear that this final proposal is better than any member of the Government could have hoped. There was praise in particular for Signor Emilio Colombo, the Indian Foreign Minister acting as council president, for his flair in getting all sides to agree. Above all there is government awe of Mrs Thatcher's determination.

From the British point of view the best element in the package, and the one most dearly sought, is what in high government circles is called the copper-bottomed guarantee for reduction to Britain in the third year.

However, the deal on lamb is also acknowledged to be surprisingly favourable to Britain and to New Zealand; while on fisheries policy, it is asserted with some pride that Britain

is not all that Mrs Thatcher originally wanted. It is about "two thirds of the loaf" of the £1,100m net contribution Britain is making this year.

The Government's celebration was bitterly delayed last night by Mr Peter Shore, the Opposition spokesman on foreign affairs. In an interview with *The Times* he said: "Taking all in all it is a serious setback to Mrs Thatcher and to Britain."

"Clearly we are not going to get a solution that lasts as long as the problem," as Mrs Thatcher promised. Clearly the Government has abandoned the aim of a "broad balance" and is prepared to make a net contribution of over £1,000m over the next three years.

"Instead of settling the injustice to Britain on its own merits the Government has been drawn into a trade-off with the other Governments on agricultural prices. The increase is enormous and the effects on the common agricultural policy and the financial burden will be profound."

British policy has been to avoid imposing a solution, and encourage the parties to work out their problems among themselves "in a Melanesian way".

## IPC journalists reject revised offer

Journalists dismissed by the International Publishing Corporation narrowly decided at a mass meeting to reject a new settlement formula and go to their offices on Monday in defiance of company warnings that they would be deemed to be trespassers. A move that could spread the dispute to Mirror Group Newspapers, also owned by Reed International, was agreed by *Reed Mirror* journalists.

Leader page 13  
Letters: On Anglicans and Roman Catholicism, from the Rev John Stott; monotheism, from Professor F. A. Hayek; FEAT; Jewish war graves in Normandy, from Mr S. Long

Leading articles: The EEC budget; South Africa and internal unrest

Features, page 12

Fred Emery on the May Day call some will ignore; Ivor Davis at the ranch where D. H. Lawrence lived; Richard Spreston on the quiet giant who leads the Springboks

Saturday Review, pages 6-11

Clive Barnes: Travel; Chess; Bridge; Music; Gardening

Records, page 7-10

Records of the month reviewed by John Chissell, Paul Griffiths, John Higgins, William Mann and Stanley Sanie

Obituary, page 14

Georgina Mason, Mr. R. T. Hawes

Sport, pages 15-16

Athletics: Probability of full British team competing in Olympic Games; Racing; Car racing; Oaks; mount; Tennis

McEvine beaten in French championships

Rugby Union: Springboks face first international test for four years

Business News, pages 17-21

Stock Markets: Equities ended the account on a dull note while in gilt

Government broker announced a new £1,000m "tap" stock. The FT Index fell

1.9 to 415.9

Home News, 2, 3

European News, 4

Overseas News, 4, 5

Appointments, 14

Bridge, 17-18

Cheat, 14

Crossword, 24

Engagements, 14

Features, 12

Gardening, 11

Letters, 13

Obituary, 14

Records, 7, 10

Sale Room, 6-11

Science, 14

Services, 14

Springbok, 15, 16

TV & Radio, 9

Theatres, etc, 8, 10

Travel, 11

25 Years Ago, 14

Universities, 14

Weather, 2

Wills, 14

## Service areas sale

Britain's 41 motorway service areas have been put up for sale on 125-year leases at peppercorn rents. The sale is expected to raise £50m and the Government hopes that increased competition will mean a better deal for motorists.

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## US budget rejected

The House of Representatives overwhelmingly rejected the final compromise version of next year's United States budget against the advice of most of the Democratic leaders of both Houses of Congress.

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## HOME NEWS

**IPC journalists reject new settlement offer by a narrow majority**

By David Felton

Labour Reporter

A mass meeting of journalists who have been dismissed by the International Publishing Corporation (IPC) last night decided to reject new settlement formula and go to their offices on Monday in defiance of trespass warnings issued by the company.

About 1,000 of the 1,500 journalists who were dismissed five weeks ago voted by a small majority not to return to work. But late last night talks between the two sides were reconvened, although IPC said its negotiators had no mandate to vary the offer.

The dispute could spread to Mirror Group newspapers. Journalists at the *Daily Mirror* pledged support for their IPC colleagues last night and plan to hold a mandatory union meeting on Monday which could disrupt production.

Publishing of the *Sporting Life* and the *Daily Record*, in Glasgow, could be disrupted if a meeting of all Mirror Group National Union of Journalists officials on Tuesday decides to support the IPC journalists.

The Mirror Group and IPC are both owned by Read International.

The IPC journalists were served with notices earlier this week saying that if they report

for work on Monday they will be "deemed to be trespassers."

The company has said the notices will be legally enforced. The meeting of members of the NUJ in London voted 519 to 465 to accept a recommendation from their officials that the IPC management's offer of full pay for the past five weeks, with the exception of 11 days, should be rejected.

IPC dismissed the journalists after they went on strike for one day and decided to work to contract.

The NUJ proposed that they should be paid for all the time they have been dismissed and if further negotiations over the back pay went against the union, the money could be deducted from future pay.

The meeting also decided to hold a protest demonstration in London next week to which all print unions will be invited.

A hardship fund has been set up and so far more than £20,000 has been contributed.

The dispute has cost IPC more than £15m in lost revenue and 20 million lost copies of magazines and specialist publications. It began after journalists rejected an 18 per cent pay offer after claiming 32 per cent (later modified to 28 per cent).

They wanted the basic minimum salary increased from £4,900 to £6,400.

**Union threatening to widen laggards' dispute**

By Our Labour Staff

Leaders of the General and Municipal Workers' Union last night demanded new talks with the Central Electricity Generating Board (CEGB) over the Isle of Grain laggards' dispute and gave a warning that if negotiations were not held soon the dispute would be spread to other power stations.

A meeting of the union executive in London drew back from fixing the two-week ultimatum for a resolution of the dispute which was demanded by a meeting of delegates on Wednesday.

Mr David Basnett, the union's general secretary, said: "We are not seeking disputes, we are seeking solutions and we do not want to offer any ultimatums." The executive also called for the TUC to instruct other unions to order their members not to do the laggards' job.

**Aer Lingus flights halted**

Flights in and out of the three Irish airports, Dublin, Cork and Shannon, were severely disrupted yesterday. This is the first to suffer. This is the June bank holiday weekend in the Republic of Ireland and bookings have been heavy. Planes were also being discussed to bring back the thousands of Irish holidaymakers from abroad.

**Motorway cafeterias have starry prospects**

By Nicholas Timmins

Britain's 41 motorway service areas, which in the past, with honourable exceptions, have attracted such accolades as "poor," "appalling" and "a rip-off," went up for sale yesterday on 125-year leases.

The move, expected to raise £60m, perhaps much more, is part of the Government's attempt to sell assets with the hope, in the case of the motorway service stations, that increased competition will give motorists better deal and the Government less trouble.

Richard Ellis, the chartered surveyor handling the sale, reported that the telephone had stopped ringing since the first advertisements offering the leases for sale at peppercorn rents, perhaps £5 a year, appeared.

The service areas, whose turnover exceeds £100m a year, are leased to 10 organisations in return for rental as a percentage of turnover that earns the Treasury about £4m a year.

The idea is that the rental will go, as well as many of the controls exercised by Government; future restrictions will be limited to items like the service areas providing free parking, free lavatories, 24-hour food and drink, petrol, and meeting normal safety and hygiene standards.

The move, however, is unlikely to bring a radical change.

The sale is subject to the leases of existing operators, which in most cases have between 30 and 50 years to run, a situation that makes them the most likely winners among the groups of catering organisations, oil companies, pension funds and city institutions that have so far expressed an interest. Anyone wanting to completely take over a site would have to buy the operator's lease as well.

The removal of the rent should, however, free operators to spend more money on facilities.

This change could also mean greater competition on sites between competing food chains, the awarding of "stars" and the variety of merchandise sold in service area shops should also become wider, possibly including fast foods, light bulbs and other breakdown accessories.

It remains to be seen whether the sale will mean provision of the picnic areas and mothers' rooms and other non-profit-making facilities, that the Consumers' Association has recently called for.

But for those who long for the standards of the Good Food Guide to reign and for a bottle of Nuits St Georges to bring back memories of French auto routes, the future holds little hope. The Ministry of Transport said that alcohol would still definitely be out, and Mr Egon Ronay, who once, in his battle with Sir Charles Forte over motorway service standards, offered to run such an area for a year, said yesterday that he will definitely not be bidding.

Mrs Webster told the judges



The nuclear family: Mr Laurence Berry, his wife and children nestled in the demonstration nuclear fallout shelter they have built at their home in Hassocks, Sussex, to specifications given in the Government's

Photograph by David Jones

**Labour plea to cancel Lions' tour**

By Craig Serton

The British Lions' tour of South Africa should be cancelled before the team "finds itself playing rugby in the middle of a bloodbath," Mr Ronald Hayward, general secretary of the Labour Party, said yesterday.

In an appeal to the British rugby authorities, Mr Hayward said the tour lent respectability to the South African regime and showed a callous disregard for events there, in particular the recent killings of two coloured schoolchildren in Cape Town and the arrest of 53 clergymen.

The rugby authorities thought

the time had come to go to South Africa to encourage those who organized the sport there to continue breaking down racial barriers.

Mr Richard Jeeps, chairman of the Sports Council, made it clear in a statement yesterday that a call by Mr Paul Stephenson, a council member, for the tour to be halted represented only his personal view.

Mr Jeeps said the tour had gone ahead against the advice of the Sports Council. "There is little likelihood of the tour being cancelled at this stage, but it is solely a matter for the rugby authorities."

**Court refuses to overturn woman's divorce decree**

By Mrs Dorothy Webster

yesterday that the woman her husband had been living with for two years was talking about marrying him. She said: "To me there is something indecent in marrying a man who has only two months to live. It is undignified."

"I am not doing it for any monetary reason, but for emotional reasons. Marriage is for life. I feel marriage is not to be treated lightly as it is by so many people nowadays."

Counsel for Mr Webster said the divorce was a godsend to him, he had all along intended to marry the other woman. The judges refused her appeal.

Henry Gallagher, the fugitive prisoner who was recaptured in York on Thursday, was being questioned by police in Ramsgate last night in connection with the murder of a Benedictine monk and his housekeeper.

Mr Gallagher was brought down from York yesterday. He was arrested after a vicar's wife became suspicious of his Scottish accent and shaved head.

Father Edward Hull, aged 87, the Benedictine monk, was found battered to death at his home in Ramsgate on May 23. His housekeeper, Miss Maude Lelean, died two days later.

Mr Vredeling made a plea to men to hand over power to women outside the family and to devote more of their time, and energy, to home life.

He referred to a recent Danish study that found that, when couples worked outside the home for the same number of hours every day, women spent an average of a further three hours on housework. Men spent an average of 15 minutes.

A woman's work, page 12

**IRA got Dail money magazine alleges**From Christopher Thomas  
Belfastto the Official IRA, ac  
to the article.The magazine presen  
it regards as new facts.  
Mr Charles Haughey  
Finance Minister of the  
and now Prime Minis  
the arms crisis. Mr H  
and others were acqui  
court of conspiring to

It also says that Mr Lynch, when Prime Minister originally decided not to  
Mr Haughey or Mr Neil another minister actin  
the trial, but in the  
hand was forced.

The article prompted  
lie response yesterday f  
of those named. A gov  
spokesman said the Haughey would not b  
menting.

**EEC to draw up rules on sex equality**

By Lucy Hodges

From Our Correspondent  
Leamington  
A senior accoun  
Warwickshire County  
has been asked to repay  
which was lost because  
simple error he made in  
arrangements.

The accountant, who  
was named, has since r  
His mistake was in a d  
a finance company leas  
leasing of school fun  
the council.

Mr John Hunt, the  
treasurer, said that i  
had handled the diffi  
of the deal, finding a  
company, and drawing  
contract, perfectly.

Under the agree  
council paid almost £75  
furniture, which shou  
been reimbursed by the  
company which then l  
to the council. But the  
and failed to submit re  
claim the money. Alth  
finance company paid  
soon as the error  
covered, the council  
interest that would  
not be achieved otherwise.

The council is claim  
interest from him and  
Mr Hunt said: "It  
very embarrassing for  
everyone felt very sor  
a relatively young ma  
family and a mortgage.

**Yacht referee book to close**

Lloyd's Register of  
to cease publication b  
rising costs. The last  
for 1980, has been pub  
Although a useful i  
book, it had only i  
interest for most ya  
Copies of the final  
are available from  
Register of Shipping,  
House, Manor Royal,  
West Sussex RH10 2Q  
£2.00.

**IBA board to see banned Granada film**

A *World in Action* film about alleged corruption and security lapses at a government intelligence base in Hong Kong may be seen on television in Britain after all.

It was made by Granada TV, which agreed last week to a request from the Independent Broadcasting Authority not to show it because it was feared the film breached the Official Secrets Act.

However, a full IBA meeting has been called for next Thursday when members will see the film.

It seems likely that they will require changes before it can be shown, and yesterday Granada said it was "considering what can be done to accommodate the IBA".

**Liverpool bows to Government on spending cuts**

From Our Correspondent

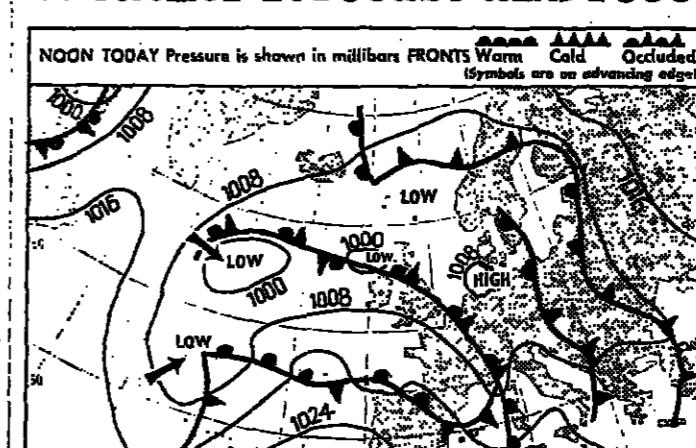
Liverpool City Council last night embarked on cutbacks to meet the reduced spending instigated by the Government.

The programme was put forward by the Liberal group, which has minority control, and was supported by Conservatives. It was carried by 53 votes to 30 after a hot 90-minute debate with a strong opposition from the Labour members who form the largest single group. Some redundancies are envisaged, with no further staff recruitment unless essential to provide adequate safety or security, and overtime working will be kept to a minimum.

**Countryside in focus**

H. G. Wells thought there was no countryside like the English countryside, no other with such variety, none that shone so steadfastly through the year. His sentiments could happily have served as a working brief for photographer Robert Freson as he travelled through Britain last summer.

Tomorrow The Sunday Times magazine presents part of the rich yield from his journey, a portfolio of stunning pictures which reflects the unsurpassed multiplicity of landscapes and life which make our countryside what it is. This is the first of a three-part series on Our Incomparable Countryside.

**Weather forecast and recordings****Today**

Sun rises : 4.50 am Sun sets : 9.7 pm

Moon sets : Moon rises : 6.20 am 10.23 pm

Last Quarter : June 6.

Lightning up : 9.37 pm to 4.19 am

High water : London Bridge, 3.30 am; 6.5m; 3.49pm; 7.1m; Avonmouth, 8.59 am, 12.7m; 9.17 pm, 12.8m; Dover, 12.33 am, 6.4m; 12.56 pm, 6.4m; Hull, 7.55 am, 7.02 pm; 8.16 pm, 6.5m; Liverpool, 12.46 am, 9.0m; 1.03 pm, 8.3m; 1.17 pm, 8.04m; 1.17 pm, 3.2308ft.

Troughs of low pressure over central and eastern areas will move followed by a ridge in the W later.

Forecasts for 6 am to midnight :

London, East Anglia, SE, E, central N and NE England, Edinburgh, Northern Scotland: Rain spreading. Evening later, with bright or sunny intervals; later, wind SE, moderate, veering NW.

Central, S England, Midlands, NW England, Lake District, Isle of Man: Rain, later, a few showers; wind S, moderate, veering NW.

Scandinavia: Wind SE, fresh in

Ireland: Wind SE, fresh in

Irish Sea: Wind SE, fresh in

NE first, otherwise, W, fresh

Wind SE, moderate, becoming

stronger, later, with some

sunshine. Wind SW, moderate, becoming

stronger, later, with some

sunshine. Wind SW, moderate,

becoming strong, later, with some

sunshine. Wind SW, moderate,

becoming strong, later, with some

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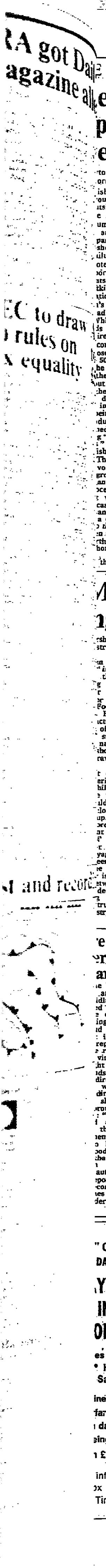
sunshine. Wind SW, moderate,

becoming strong, later, with some

sunshine. Wind SW, moderate,

becoming strong, later, with some

sunshine. Wind SW, moderate,



## NEWS

## Testing fishermen pile of cod eps of ministry

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respondent

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and ice on the  
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ect them against  
orts and illegal  
arts from abroad.

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ad of a small pro-  
hiteball: "Fifly  
is the sort of  
ired to enable our  
compete on equal  
ose abroad".

50 fishermen who  
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her government  
did not expect  
improve on the  
ing allocated to  
industry." Heath sold out  
ed slowly under  
"Britain is two  
They were conspi-  
vocal and enthu-  
groups from two  
ations which  
cession.

was more ani-  
castle upon Tyne,  
as was taken to  
the quayside for  
away by fisher-  
Shields. The  
home after treat-  
throughout the

country told reporters that they  
were receiving about 15p a lb  
for white fish which was being  
sold after trimming and gutting  
in shops at more than £1 a lb.

Fishermen's wives in black  
staged a burial at sea of boxes  
of fish. Mrs Sandra Dalton, the  
wife of a ship's cook, said: "It  
was our silent tribute to a dy-  
ing industry."

The demonstrators in London  
had hoped to put their case to  
Mr Peter Walker, Minister of  
Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.  
But he was on his way home from  
Brussels, where some  
fishermen believed he had  
sacrificed their interests in ex-  
change for a deal that would  
end the "lamb war" with  
France.

Mr Trevor Smith, former  
skipper of the Hull trawler  
Arctic Challenger, said before  
marching on the ministry:

"Joining the Common Market is  
what has crippled the fishing in-  
dustry. We are all starting to  
seek alternative jobs if we can,  
but Hull is an area of high un-  
employment."

He said that after 17 years  
at sea he did not want to leave  
Hull. "For my wife it would be  
like emigrating."

The procession cleared its  
fish from the steps of the  
ministry, leaving an aromatic  
reminder of its visit for Mr  
Walker. Fish was given away to  
passers-by in Whirby and Scar-  
borough; but the London  
demonstrators gave theirs to  
the Salvation Army.

They took a parcel of fish  
to 10 Downing Street with a  
letter asking Mrs Margaret  
Thatcher, the Prime Minister,  
to impose immediate curbs on  
imports of cut-price white fish  
such as cod. "The Government  
seems content to watch and do  
nothing", Mr Atkins said.

## Mason says fleets ing at the quayside

All organizations in the fish-  
ing industry had bombarded  
the ministry with appeals for  
help. Fishermen were becoming  
desperate. Fleets were rotting at  
the quayside and ports were  
heavily in debt. "The fishing  
industry will die before Walker  
[Mr Peter Walker, Minister of  
Agriculture, Fisheries and  
Food] gets a settlement", he  
said.

"They need more financial  
aid, they need a restructuring  
programme, and tariffs must be  
raised to check the flood of  
cheap fish imports."

Apart from third country  
fish imports, EEC competitors  
were swamping the market with  
low-priced fish caught by  
heavily subsidised and restructured  
fleets, "most of which have  
been funded by us", he said.

Mr Walker, he added, had  
lost the confidence of the  
industry. "He had better act  
before he kills it."

While at Bridlington, Mr  
Mason discussed the industry's  
difficulties with Mr Michael  
Gowen, chief executive of the  
Scarborough and Bridlington  
Fish Producers' Organization,  
and with the skippers of two  
Bridlington vessels.

'e caused

## Fines on salmon poachers are reduced

Judge Morgan Hughes, sit-  
ting at Welshpool Crown Court,  
Pwys, said that fines totalling  
£950 imposed on each of three  
salmon poachers by the Builth  
Wells magistrates were exces-  
sive. He reduced them to £190  
each.

The judge allowed appeals  
against sentence by Roger  
Hobart Simcock, aged 36, of New  
Row, Howey, Llandrindod Wells,  
and Harry Philip Edwards, aged  
31, and John Alwyn Griffiths, aged 35, both  
of Llywlynbrain Villas, Howey.  
Mr Thomas Busby, for the  
Welsh Water Authority, said it  
was believed that the fines were  
the highest imposed for such  
offences by magistrates in the  
authority's area. The men had  
admitted five charges.

The judge said: "The magis-  
trates took the view that the  
circumstances in which this  
poaching occurred was a serious  
matter. But there is no sug-  
gestion that this was profes-  
sional poaching."

"It would be right to impose  
fines but these were excessive in this  
case", he added. "They were  
excessive and wrong in principle."

"COUNTRY

DALLAS

## Y TOUR IN THE OF TEXAS

es this Fall  
• Houston  
San Antonio

ine Opery  
fare/  
day/hotels  
sing included

1 £750

information

1464 F.

Times.

## Fines on salmon poachers are reduced

Judge Morgan Hughes, sit-  
ting at Welshpool Crown Court,  
Pwys, said that fines totalling  
£950 imposed on each of three  
salmon poachers by the Builth  
Wells magistrates were exces-  
sive. He reduced them to £190  
each.

The judge allowed appeals  
against sentence by Roger  
Hobart Simcock, aged 36, of New  
Row, Howey, Llandrindod Wells,  
and Harry Philip Edwards, aged  
31, and John Alwyn Griffiths, aged 35, both  
of Llywlynbrain Villas, Howey.  
Mr Thomas Busby, for the  
Welsh Water Authority, said it  
was believed that the fines were  
the highest imposed for such  
offences by magistrates in the  
authority's area. The men had  
admitted five charges.

The judge said: "The magis-  
trates took the view that the  
circumstances in which this  
poaching occurred was a serious  
matter. But there is no sug-  
gestion that this was profes-  
sional poaching."

"It would be right to impose  
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## Training for foster parents sought

By Pat Fealy

Social Services Correspondent

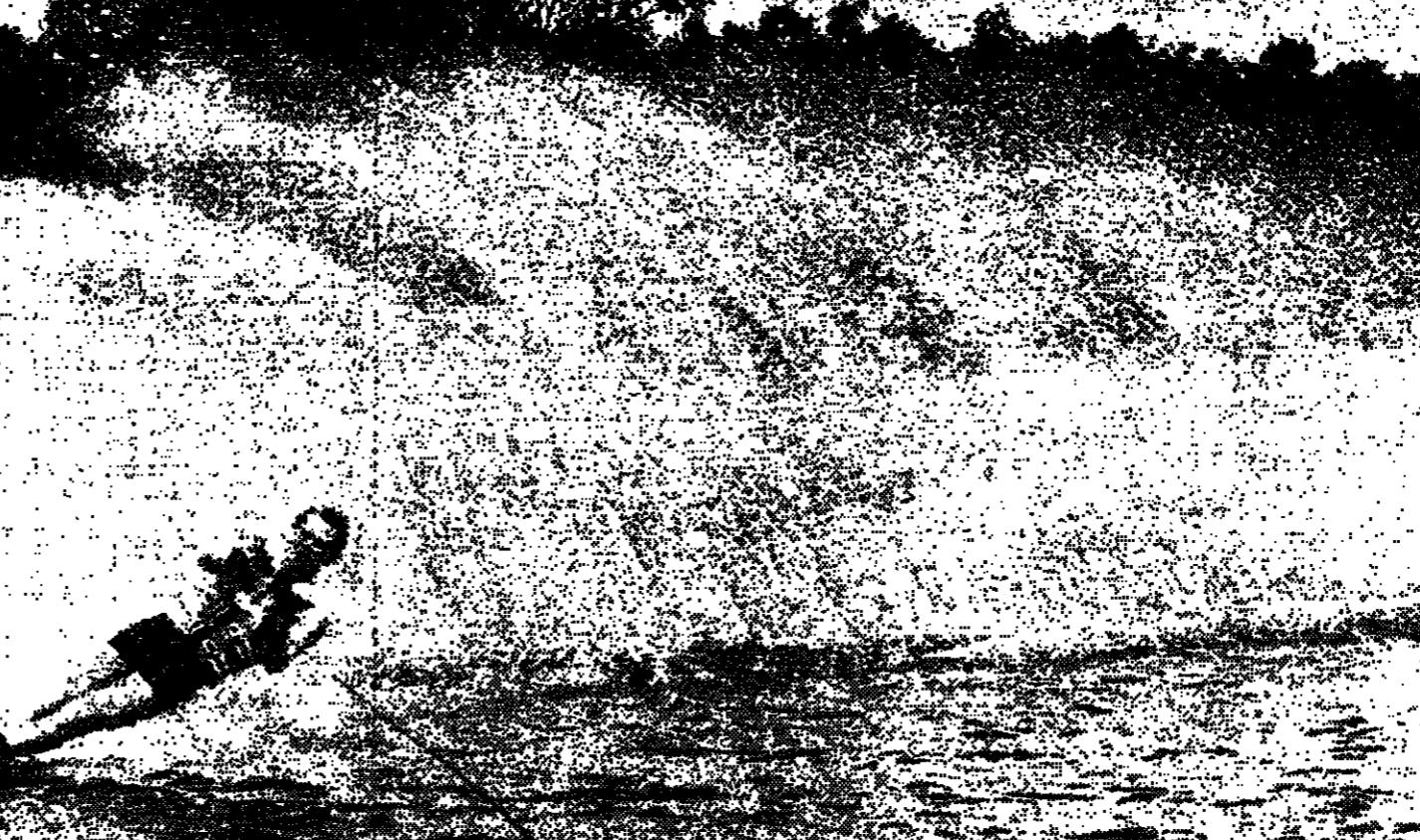
Today's foster parents were  
caring for "yesterday's unfor-  
tunates", Miss Christine  
Reeves, director of the  
National Foster Care Associa-  
tion, said yesterday. Yet

neither the social workers who  
arranged fostering placements  
nor the foster parents received  
adequate training for the task.

It is a sad fact that there  
are many more courses available  
in car maintenance than  
there are in being a parent".

Fostering was now recog-  
nized as much more than  
simply adding somebody else's  
child to your family. It was a  
highly skilled, extremely  
demanding task to take in a  
child who might be hand-  
icapped, emotionally disturbed,  
adolescent or delinquent.

Miss Reeves was introducing  
a new education scheme, finan-  
ced by Barnardo's at a cost  
of £60,000 over three years,  
that it is hoped will lead to at



Joel McClinton, of Canada, the world water ski champion, in slalom practice yesterday for the Old Spice International Water Ski Championship, to be held at Ruislip Lido, London, at the weekend.

## MPs blamed for judges' interfering

By Our Legal Correspondent

The increasing part played  
by judges in reviewing and con-  
trolling the acts of ministers  
and departments was said yester-  
day at Rothsay.

Referring to criticism that  
judges, including Lord Denning,  
the Master of the Rolls, were  
interfering too much with laws  
passed by Parliament, Professor  
H. W. R. Wade said yesterday  
in the last of his Hamlyn  
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The more governments try  
to give themselves uncontroll-  
able power, the more the  
courts frustrate them by ex-  
tending the categories of review  
... the end result is likely to  
be more judicial control rather  
than less.

If Parliament used fewer  
devices, such as the phrase "if  
the minister is satisfied", which  
appeared to be a subjective  
condition excluding review  
by the courts, "there would be less  
need for the courts to spin the webs  
of sophisticated reasoning which  
may entangle ministers".

*Constitutional Fundamentals*  
(Stroud, 1980; paperback £3.35).

## Buccaneers to fly again by mid-summer

By Henry Stanhope  
Defence Correspondent

Many of the RAF's fleet of  
Buccaneer bombers, grounded  
after a fatal crash in the  
United States last February,  
should be flying again by mid-  
summer, the Ministry of Defence  
said last night.

That announcement followed  
a meeting of senior RAF  
engineers and technical experts  
from the Royal Aircraft Estab-  
lishment.

Virtually all flying was sus-  
pended when signs of metal  
fatigue were discovered in the  
main wing spar of the crashed  
aircraft, and in about 40 of the  
other Buccaneers in service.

But the ministry said last  
night: "The situation is not as  
grave as we initially believed".

Most of the Buccaneers have  
been found to be free of any  
fatigue or had such minor  
cracks that they could easily  
be repaired.

It is those aircraft that  
should soon be cleared for fly-  
ing again, after the RAF has  
assessed the results of a test  
programme being carried out  
on two Buccaneers, one of them  
airborne and the other  
on a test rig.

The other aircraft in which  
severe cracks were discovered  
will have to undergo more extensive  
repairs.

The £31m Buccaneer is a  
low-level strike aircraft originally  
designed for the Royal  
Navy and taken over by the  
RAF later. One possible reason  
for the metal fatigue is that  
the bombers were not built to  
withstand the greater turbu-  
lence experienced when flying  
over land.

The judge allowed appeals  
against sentence by Roger  
Hobart Simcock, aged 36, of New  
Row, Howey, Llandrindod Wells,  
and Harry Philip Edwards, aged  
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## SNP claim Tories have written off Scotland

From Ronald Faure  
Rothsay

The Scottish National Party  
gave the well-worn drum of in-  
dustry, oil and government  
neglect a thorough beating on  
the second day of its annual  
conference at Rothsay yester-  
day.

There was a familiar ring  
about the resolution demanding  
a lengthy resolution on new jobs  
and self-help through coopera-  
tive enterprises.

A topical resolution on the  
crisis at the Wiggins Teape  
pulpmill near Fort William  
was overwhelmingly passed.

"We have played the West-

minster game before and I now  
reject it,"

The resolution was passed.

Searching through the bleak  
industrial record in Scotland,  
Mr Tom McAlpine, told dele-  
gates, that the party should  
not ask the Government for  
favours.

"There is a third way for  
Scotland between Capitalism  
and nationalism, involving  
the creation of small companies  
on a coalition basis", he said.

A strong line against such an  
approach was taken by Mrs  
Margaret Bain, the former MP  
for Dunbartonshire, East, who  
said that the party should not  
ask the Government for  
favours.

"The conference endorsed a  
lengthy resolution on new jobs  
and self-help through coopera-  
tive enterprises.

A topical resolution on the  
crisis at the Wiggins Teape  
pulpmill near Fort William  
was overwhelmingly passed.

"I have no such inhibitions.

During its five years in office,

Labour doubled unemployment  
and yet reduced industrial  
expansion in Scotland.

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## WEST EUROPE

## Fewer than expected greet Pope in Paris

Continued from page 1

His white helicopter, with its blue line flashings, flew up to the Arc de Triomphe and then low down the length of the avenue. It was a gesture that won him applause from the crowd at the landing spot.

The Garde Republicaine was drawn up in full dress and its band played the anthems of the Vatican state and of France.

Then it was time for the Pope to do what he had come to do, greet the people of France. He climbed into the back of the open-topped white lorry that was waiting and with a broad smile turned around, raising his arms in blessing. "Vive le Pape", came from all sides and many people, crushed against the railings, their hands cupped in prayer, were crying.

It became clear this morning that the response in the regions to the visit had been less than anticipated. Many special trains and buses were cancelled and the Place de la Concorde was far from full when the Pope arrived there.

He may not have been surprised. No more than 17 per cent of French Roman Catholics are known to be practising the faith, a fact that lies behind the phrase "a crisis of growth" which the Pope used in his open letter to the French people before his visit.

President Giscard welcomed John-Paul II as being the first Pope to visit France voluntarily for 817 years. (Plus VII in 1804 having been an unwilling guest of Napoleon).

The Pope praised the history and culture of France which had, he said, benefited so many. He praised too the present "spirit of opening" of the country and said that around the world he had detected the help that France was giving.

He then drove in an open car, with Cardinal Marti, Archbishop of Paris, to the cathedral along the Boulevard St Germain and through the Latin Quarter, waving and blessing a rather sparse crowd.

At Notre Dame, while the deep voice of the great bell



The Pope with President Giscard d'E斯塔ing riding down the Champs Elysées in Paris

which has rung out through centuries to mark the joyous and sad events of French history, boomed over the square and the rooftops, the Pope entered the nave in procession behind the chapter of the cathedral for the "Te Deum", loudly cheered by the congregation of ministers, Members of Parliament, academics and officials, including M. Maxime Gremetz leading the Communist delegation. The Socialists because of their anti-clerical tradition were not present officially.

But the atmosphere in the cathedral which was barely full, was cold, official, and conspicuously lacking in fervour. This was not the contact

with the people that the Pope was looking forward to.

That was to come on the square before the cathedral. A huge podium carpeted in red had been erected in front of the great west door and in the middle of it an altar covered by a white tent-like dais with a papal throne decked in cloth of gold. When the Pope appeared something of the magic of his personality seemed to kindle the assembled multitude. It cheered again sang lustily, and prayed fervently during the Mass.

"Here France stands before my eyes," the Pope said in his native tongue, "France, mother of saints through so many genera-

tions and centuries. Oh, how much I hope they should all come back in our century, in our generation, in relation to its needs and responsibilities."

It was meant, he added, that his meeting with Paris and France should begin in a spot dedicated to Mary. "I ask her that this service should be useful and fruitful for the Church in France, for man, and the world of today."

Outside the Hotel de Ville, M. Jacques Chirac, the mayor, said he was happy to welcome the Pope, not only as the vigilant guardian of the faith, but as the Bishop of Rome, the city that was twinned with Paris.

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## Italian Premier is questioned

From John Earle  
Rome, May 30

Signor Francesco Cossiga, the Italian Prime Minister, was questioned for more than two hours today by parliament's commission of inquiry which is investigating allegations that he might have aided the flight of an alleged terrorist. Afterwards, Signor Cossiga told journalists that he had a clear conscience.

The affair, which blew up suddenly yesterday, is a potential threat to his coalition of Christian Democrats, Socialists and Republicans, and is raising the temperature in the campaign for regional and local elections on June 8.

It may also bring a crisis between the head of state and head of government. From Spain, where he is completing a six-day visit, President Sandro Pertini issued a statement saying bluntly that, if the Prime

Minister was not completely cleared by the commission "he should tender his resignation and submit to the judgment of the Constitutional Court".

The commission began its hearings yesterday, after receiving from Turin magistrates material concerning the flight of Signor Marco Donat-Cattin, wanted as an alleged leader of the terrorist group Prima Linea (Front Line). He is the son of Signor Carlo Donat-Cattin, vice-secretary of the Christian Democrat Party and a former minister. Another alleged terrorist now under arrest, Signor Roberto Sandalo, claimed during interrogation that Signor Carlo Donat-Cattin tipped off his son through him in April that he was on the wanted list, thanks to information from the Prime Minister.

Yesterday the commission heard Signor Donat-Cattin and, during the night, Signor Sandalo.

Implicit in the French Cabinet's agreement is the condition

that Britain must not seek further to alter anything contained in the Brussels text. As far as the Cabinet is concerned either Britain accepts exactly what is being offered or France will go ahead with the measures already announced to give French farmers value-added tax repayments equivalent to the 5 per cent agricultural price rise Britain has been blocking.

As far as the measures in the text on milk and beef are concerned the "Cabinet" statement says that these are based on no more than "the strict respect of compromise" during the summit of May 5 and 6.

The Gaullists, however, have issued a statement deplored what they term "the European mess up".

The French Government say the Gaullists have accepted that the French contributors are henceforth permanent hostages at the beck and call of the British Government. The agreement is more costly than the propositions made at Luxembourg and refused by the British Government. The French contribution will grow by 2,000m francs (£205.5m) a year.

The French view is that the Brussels text will be agreed and that this shows that President Giscard d'Estaing was right in saying that ministerial meetings and not European summits were the proper forum for discussions of this type.

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of more  
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## SEAS rules el of nurse guilty

May 30.—A nurse was cleared today at the murder trial she committed with equipment in the pital "Angel" of

el Wendell, the St. ruled the State provide sufficient the county grand person caused

Vincent Fraser, an innovative care-  
on March 5.

Mrs. Jan Adams, gan crying, then we lawyers, when he judgement. Mr two types of evi- required for a tment, one being both and the other caused it.

of death is not era. What is the factor of an being involved," said Mrs. Adams. "I am sure that another involved in this

said she would and return to her, where she was off the payroll. who denied she med. "the Angel fellow hospital's charged with her, aged 52, who the midnight shift's charge nurse, said alleged Mrs. d. Mr. Fraser by concerned of spy. — UPI.

# Refugees fear 100,000 are to be moved back into Kampuchea under Thailand's hard-line policy

From David Wart Nong Samet, Thailand, May 30  
Fears are growing among Kampuchean refugees and their agencies that the Thai authorities are planning to move more than 100,000 refugees back across the border into Kampuchea as part of a new hard-line policy.

The Thais have said that they have no such plans but the atmosphere of official frustration at the lack of a solution to the refugee problem could well prompt such a move—with potentially disastrous consequences for those refugees who have not been promised asylum in third countries and for any new refugees created by deteriorating conditions in Kampuchea.

Despite Thai denials the preparations for such a transfer can be seen only a short distance from the Nong Samet camp, home for about 100,000 Khmers including a sizeable force of the Khmer Serei (Free Khmer) militia, where the authorities are building a new road leading into Kampuchean territory.

The road does not appear to be sufficiently strong to have any military value and, in any case, it is not correctly camouflaged to be serviceable during the rainy season now beginning.

The Thais have indicated their desire to move the camp before and then gone back on the idea but the appearance of the road, leading to where any new camp could be sited, has convinced relief agency workers that is what the authorities

have in mind. And with the rains getting under way there could not be a worse time for the transfer.

Should the camp be moved, the relief workers say it would considerably handicap their work and, worse still, expose the refugees to fresh danger inside Kampuchea. Almost certainly some sick refugees would die in the move, which would throw them back into what is likely to be a new wave of refugees caused by a shortage of food in the later months of this year within Kampuchea. It could also expose the civilians to more fighting since the camp's Khmer Serei fighters would be brought closer to their enemies, the Khmer Rouge, not to mention the Vietnamese Army.

Concern has been reinforced by the Thais indicating that they want the big Kao I Dang refugee holding centre a few miles away split into two, and half its population moved east. Kao I Dang, with about 130,000 refugees, is the biggest Khmer city in the world.

A relief agency worker told *The Times*: "We have made representations to the Government about this. We can't endorse such a political decision by the Government with all the suffering and distress that the move will cause, but the Thai Government and there is nothing we can do about it but carry on doing our work to the best of our ability."

The United Nations observers' decision is crucial. If it

doesn't come they may decide on a solution which is far more drastic."

The refugees are both an international and a domestic problem for the Thais. On the border they cause a constant security problem in an already tense situation and the special treatment they receive causes resentment among the poorer Thais along the border who are unable to comprehend that the money to run the camps, provide the food and give better health care than many rural Thais have ever had does not come from Bangkok.

Gloomy Bangkok editors this week have bemoaned the lack of Western interest and low level of representation at the Geneva humanitarian aid meeting which closed on Tuesday.

The Thai proposal for a neutral zone monitored by the United Nations has not been greeted with much enthusiasm by the world body and Bangkok's best hope remains the proposal for a United Nations peace keeping force which will be discussed by the foreign ministers of the Association of South-East Asian Nations next month in Kuala Lumpur.

Should that prove a dead end there is a precedent for the relief workers' gloomy talk of drastic solutions—at least once before the Thais have simply taken lorry-loads of refugees across the border and dumped them.

## Compromise US budget is defeated by House

From David Cross Washington, May 30

The final Congressional version of next year's budget, which was laboriously fashioned to try to make it as appealing as possible to liberal Democrats as well as conservative Republicans, fell apart late last night.

By an overwhelming majority of 242 votes to 141, the House of Representatives defeated the \$613,000 (about £260,000) budget against the advice of most of the Democratic leaders of both Houses of Congress. The decision was, however, something of a victory for President Carter who had urged members of the House to "vote against the budget."

The budget was brought down by a coalition of conservative Republicans and liberal Democrats. The Republicans argued that total spending was too high and that the budget was not realistically balanced, contrary to the claims of most Democratic leaders on Capitol Hill.

Liberal Democrats, on the other hand, felt that the budget would provide too much money for defence, at the expense of social programmes, like education, welfare and transport. President Carter supported the liberal standpoint in an apparent attempt to win back the support of liberal groups during his reelection campaign.

The defeat of last night's budget resolution means that both houses of Congress will now have to go back to their drawing boards to piece together a more acceptable compromise. This task has, however, already been complicated by another vote in the House of Representatives last night calling on its negotiators to ensure that the total allocation for military spending in any new budget remains unchanged at about \$154,000m.

This instruction, which was supported by the conservative Republicans, does not go far enough, however, for the military establishment in Washington. Shortly before last night's vote the Joint Chiefs of Staff told a hearing of the armed services sub committee of the House of Representatives that much more should be spent on defence than the Administration and Congress were proposing.

In the aftermath of last night's vote, Mr Robert Glazier, the chairman of the house's budget committee expressed his frustration at the defeat. "The liberals are unhappy with the budget for one reason, the conservatives for another and God help the American people," he said.

Senator Ernest Hollings, his counterpart in the Senate House, called the vote "a sorry setback," adding that a mixture of presidential politics, internal Congressional leadership fights and the demands of narrow special interest groups had led to the budget's defeat. While such factors continued to play a role, Congress might well be in for a very long, hard time.

Amidst all the confusion, there seem to be no clear victors. President Carter, by opposing the Congressional draft of his budget, has alienated most of the Democratic leadership on Capitol Hill, while neither liberal Democrats nor conservative

Republicans can be sure that their wishes will be met.

FBI hunt man who shot black leader

From Patrick Brogan Washington, May 30

The Federal Bureau of Investigation has taken up the case of the attempted murder of Mr Vernon Jordan, a prominent black leader who was shot in Fort Wayne, Indiana yesterday. Mr Jordan, president of the Urban League, is out of danger, but seriously ill.

He was returning to his motel at about 1 a.m. when he was shot in the chest by a sniper waiting for him in the parking lot. Police, who at first thought the incident might have been the result of a domestic dispute, now say there was another motive.

The incident is reminiscent of the murder of Martin Luther King in 1968, who was shot in Memphis, Tennessee, standing on the balcony of his motel room.

The murder led to riots in many cities, including Washington.

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# Saturday Review

An hour later the guests stood on the river bank beneath the tulip tree. Mrs Spanners bustled about with cocktail food. Francis passed among them with a glass jug full of gin and vermouth, and Julia with a decanter of sherry. Mrs Anstey remained in her high-backed wicker chair.

Hands were raised against the evening sun; backs were turned on it as it came low across the lawn. Voices chattered, faces smiled. There were a dozen people on the lawn, including the inmates of Swan House and Mrs Spanners. Six cars stood on the cobbles in front of the house. In one of them a forgotten radio whispered, relaying to no-one the everyday adventures of *The Archers*.

Francis was being a waiter tonight. Mrs Anstey thought: obligingly he had lost himself in the role, sustaining the demands of all these people he hardly knew. "Cox's," a man with a tanned face said, going on to praise at length this brand of apple, and then regarded her with Laxton's shortcomings.

Not paying attention, she next watched Mrs Spanners. It was silly that a cocktail party could not be given without her presence. The only real labour there ever was was the washing of glasses, which due to the woman's surreptitious intake of alcohol tended to end up broken. As well as which, she had a way of engaging the guests in quite lengthy conversations, resulting to them the gossip gleaned by her husband in the Three Swallows or mentioning Princess Margaret. "Who on earth is that extraordinary woman?" a stranger to the house had once enquired of Mrs Anstey.

Her glance passed from Mrs Spanners' painted face to the redecorated room. Father Lavin. It was a grey face, small and tidy up above his clerical attire. The white tip of a handkerchief protruded from the upper pocket of his jacket, his black shoes gleamed. Without straining her eyes to peer at him Mrs Anstey knew all that for the priest was never different. "Oh yes, yes," she heard him murmur, his soft Cork accent easy to pick out among the other voices. "Yes, I've always rather liked Sweet William."

A girl in a red dress, who had brought a whippet on a lead, laughed and chatted with a woman, whose name Mrs Anstey had once been told but had not managed to retain. Beside them young Father Dawne was tall and long-armed, with a shock of pale hair falling into his eyes. Dr Tameguard was different with his social air turned on.

The voices clashed, fragments of conversation wafting easily to Mrs Anstey, for she had no trouble with deafness. Someone spoke of racing pigeons, enquiring if they were raced for gain, if betting took place. Most certainly they were, another voice replied. Breeding and gambling were an industry. The sums involved sizeable. Birds had been known to race from Estepona to Cheltenham, and there was laughter after a joke about a pigeon was told. Such gatherings had been familiar to Mrs Anstey even since she'd come from Anstey's Mill to live in the town. Voices and faces had changed with the years, but the essence that remained was similar. "No good whatsoever," was another verdict on another brand of apple, and then she noticed that the whippet had strayed from its owner's side and was rooting in a flowerbed. A long-jawed woman was making a point about money, that nowadays it was in the wrong pockets.

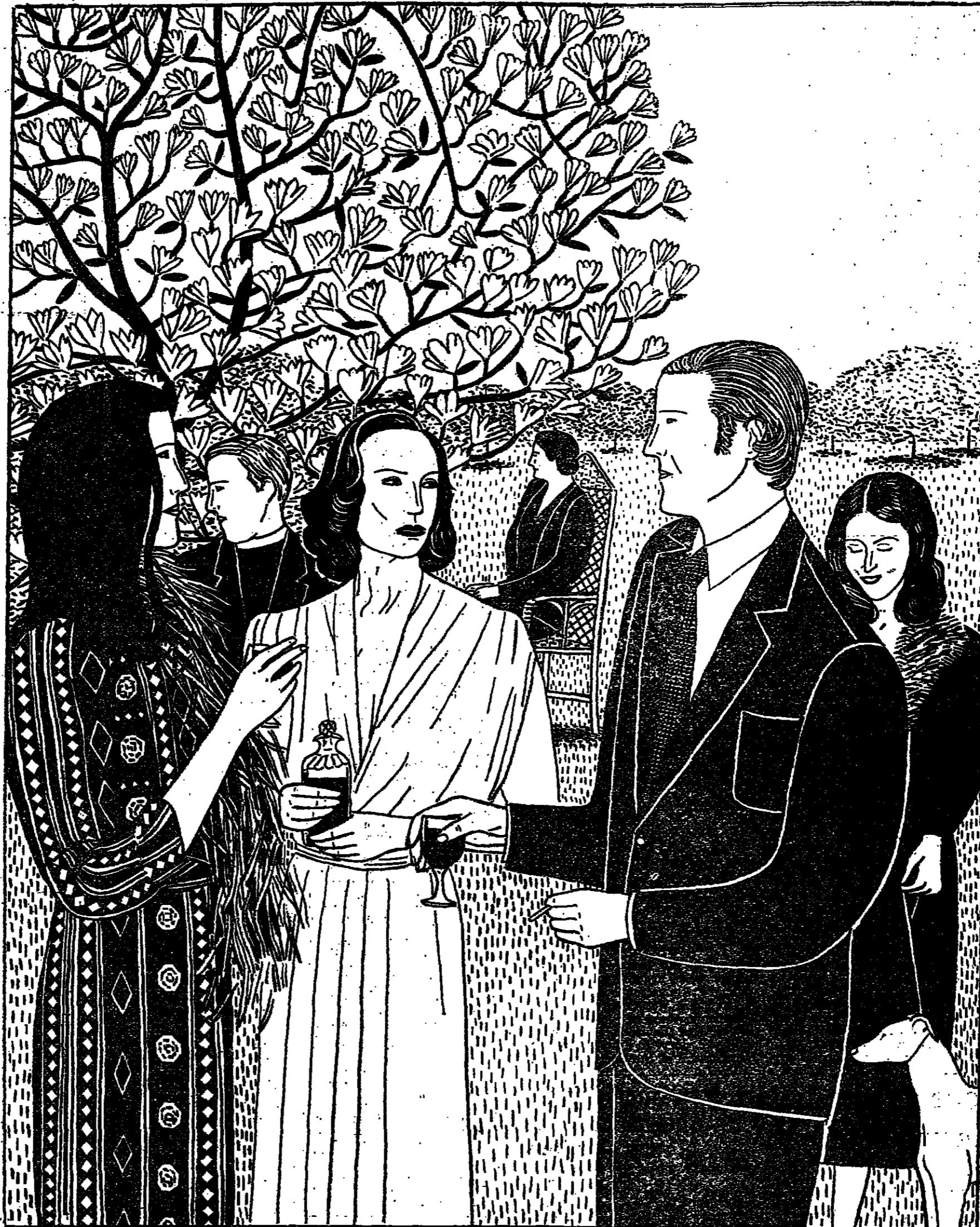
It was the Englishness of everything that hadn't changed. Mrs Anstey reflected, the leisurely standing about of the middle classes in evening sunshine, the Gloucestershire landscape that stretched away on the other side of the river. The owner of the whippet called her dog "Baloney!" she seemed to cry, her voice almost lost in the hubbub.

Mrs Spanners was swaying a little now, Julia was hastening to Dr Tameguard and his fat wife. Accepting more cocktail mixture from Francis, Father Lavin inclined his head in a sideways bow. Young Father Dawne was laughing.

Her long association with the Anstey family had caused Mrs Anstey to become used to priests. Her husband had regularly attended the Church of St Martin with which the Ansteys had close connections that were pecuniary as well as religious. At Anstey's Mill there had been different priests in the past, and at Julia's convent there had been nuns. Mrs Anstey had always managed to get on perfectly well with these spiritual people, respecting their views and their beliefs just as she had respected her husband's and still respected her daughter's desire to keep the Ansteys' Catholic tradition going.

It was only that the whole notion of prayer, and of the son of a universal God made man in a miraculous way, seemed more than a little absurd. She thought so now, watching Father Lavin with his cocktail glass, yet conceded that he brought comfort and consolation into lives that needed them. And personally she counted him as a friend.

"Beauty of Bach, of course," the man beside her said, after which the stream of information about apples ceased. The tongue-tied woman came to talk to her, and then the owner of the whippet. Others came too, a youngish couple who lived in



Paul Leah

## A Cocktail Party

by William Trevor

someone's gate-lodge, the wife of a man who'd retired from a job in Africa, another man who appeared to be drunk. In the end she was left alone in her wicker chair, while Julia and Francis saw the guests through the house and into their motor-cars, and Mrs Spanners clattered among the glasses in the kitchen.

Something worried Mrs Anstey, quite suddenly then, something forlorn, like a fragment from a dream: she couldn't establish what it was. She poked about in her mind, but could only find the same sensation of unease. Had it to do with the gathering on the lawn? Had it been there earlier? Had it possibly to do with the distant sound of Mrs Spanners washing up in the kitchen, an elderly worry about breakages? It made her feel stupid that she could not track down its source. She closed her eyes, searching for it in the house she did not care for.

In spite of its bow-windowed facade, Swan House was always dusky and it seemed to Mrs Anstey as she tried to trace her worry through its rooms that this dimness covered a multitude of sins. The Indian carpet and red-striped wallpaper in the drawing-room were so faded that they needed to be replaced, the springs of a sofa and several armchairs needed attention also. Only a set of Redouté roses, in slender mahogany frames, brought the room to life; like Mrs Anstey's jewellery they had been flitched from the grasp of baitiffs.

The dining-room, low-ceilinged and green, was friendly; the hall was almost dark, its pitchpine staircase marching squarely out of it up to landings that were shadowy also. From the depths of other shadows blurred images appeared in Mrs Anstey's mind: a brown marble paperweight, brass candlesticks from the dining-table, the swan in its niche above the hall door, the portrait of her husband, seeming stern above an ormolu clock on the drawing-room mantelpiece. The swan regularly became dis-

coloured and had to be repainted; her husband had not been stern; appearances were nothing. "We shall be happy here," her husband whispered, leading her through the rooms of the other house, the home of his family since 1548.

"Hello," Julia said, and Mrs Anstey realised she had dropped off. It was darker than it had been, sounds no longer carried from the house.

"How silly of me," she said, struggling to her feet. "Not silly at all, dear." "An extraordinary thing, you know. I thought that dog was called Baloney."

"I think it was."

"Well, isn't that rather strange?"

"Yes, it is."

"Though I suppose it's just as odd to be called Mrs Spanners."

"You say it suits her."

"Oh, it does."

The journey to the house was slow, for after sleeping in the evening air Mrs Anstey had become stiffer than she usually was. Her two sticks paused from time to time while she rested. She could sense Julia resisting an instinct to help her on her way, for Julia knew she disliked it.

Cheerio then, Mrs Ferndale", Mrs Spanners called from somewhere in the dusk, causing Mrs Anstey to conclude that she'd decided it inadvisable to present herself for closer examination. "Cheerio, Mrs Anstey dear."

her, that the boy she loved would one day seek to entice her into the realms of corruption? How could her imagination stretch so that she heard his voice persuading her to take an interest in the handbags that came and went in the Crowning Glory Saloon?

"Poor Diane," Julia said, causing Mrs Anstey to wonder how her daughter would eventually become involved in the disastrous relationship. Inwardly she frowned, although her face revealed no trace of this. Again she had the feeling that she was being touched by a fragment of a dream, that some instinct of her own was failing to communicate with her. Casting her mind back to the gathering beneath the tulip tree, she remembered the dog that appeared to have been oddly named. Was it something as little as that was upsetting her? From close at hand she heard Francis's voice still retailing the plot of the film. The head of the lanky young priest stood out in silhouette against the dwindling light of the French windows. Now and again he nodded.

Quite a lot had happened in this room she didn't care for. Framed in gilt, the false likeness of the man she'd married was a lie that for more than twenty years had been constantly alive in the room, presiding over everything. Here it was that she had read to Harriet and Katherine the giddy school stories they had preferred to Hans Andersen and Grimm. Here she had learnt, one Tuesday evening, of the death of Roger Fernandes in Germany. Nine years later, turning to gaze at her from the bow windows, Julia had said she was going to marry Francis Tyte.

"I must go and see things in the kitchen," Julia said now, and for a moment Mrs Anstey sensed that the unease she felt had to do with the person Julia was and always had been: Julia concerned about the boyfriend of her hairdresser. Julia looking after Topsy. Blythe. Julia who could... help being charitable.

Father Lavin rose and offered her more sherry, which she accepted since she had drunk nothing on the lawn.

"She's happy now," she conversational said. "Julia."

"Yes, I believe she is." A priest could not help loving a woman: muzzily the thought occurred and she wondered if it could possibly have to do with her elusive worry. During all the years she'd watched Father Lavin hiding from Julia the affection he felt for her. Mrs Anstey had lived quite securely with the knowledge of it: her sudden agitation was as unfriendly to have been caused by it as by Mrs Spanners or the dog on the lawn. "Oh, more remarkable," the voice of Francis Tyte murmured, and immediately her intuition explained itself. Julia should not be worrying this man.

In Mrs Anstey's mind that statement was repeated resounding as a simple fact. Yet only a few hours ago Francis had held out the hosta leaf to her in the garden, and she had thought yet again how pleasant he was to talk to. Charmingly, he had helped with their guests on the lawn. Most important of all, Julia loved him.

"Yes, she's happy now," Father Lavin repeated, when minutes later they were all sitting down to saddle of lamb in the dining-room, while Francis's voice quietly continued, still speaking of the cinema of the past. And there was Julia's voice also, speaking to Father Dawne of something else. An old woman's unfounded fear was of course ridiculous, Mrs Anstey told herself, yet the silly worry continued, appearing to be even sillier when she found herself thinking that Julia was marrying Francis Tyte in much the same way as Diana of the Crowning Glory was contemplating such a union with Nevil Clapp.

She didn't know why on earth that suddenly seemed so. Angry she tried to push it away from her, bringing up once more the subject of the strangely named whippet and names in general. Mrs Spanners' and Nevil Clapp's.

Father Lavin explained that the choice of so bizarre a title for a dog was in keeping with the vagaries of the animal's owner, and after that Father Dawne politely asked her how she would manage when Julia and Francis were lying on their honeymoon.

"Mrs Spanners has agreed to sleep here," she replied, reasoning from stating that the presence of the woman in her house for the greater part of every 24 hours was something she anticipated with dread. "No one could say a thing like that, any more than one could suddenly protest that a marriage should not take place." "Yes, I'll be perfectly all right," she said instead. "We're lucky she can come."

She forced herself to smile around the table and then listened when the talk turned to the Victorian murder case in which Francis was to play a part. He was to be an underworld gardener, and while he spoke she endeavoured to fill her mind with the scenes he colourfully described. Someone called Constance Kent it was all about, an adolescent girl who had cut a child's throat.

This extract is taken from *Other People's Worlds*, by William Trevor, which will be published on June 19 by The Bodley Head at £5.95.

## Records of the month

## dit to Covent Garden

**Villier, Ricciarelli/Garcia/Covent Garden.** DG 274/224 £3.370/035. £16.50. **Scarlatti, Freni/Pavarotti/Philharmonic Decca D 134 D2** K 134 K22.

**Comte Ory, Barbiere/Glyndebourne** MI RLS 744 (2 £8.95).

**Jerusalem Recital, Orch/Chorus** Decca 76829. £4.99. **Il Recital National Adier, Decca SXL**

**Milner has been over than twenty at Garden, but on the casting end, DG, for their this month, have three principals of exactly a year ago: Domingo and Bruson as for the Royal's chorus; and their Luisa con-**

**tinua, Mazzel, not engaged, lock, marmaris, because I have in this new singing especially the studios. All of this to the casting**

**Gazetts makes**

**little of the wicked Wurm and it is highly instructive to compare his dull handling of Cammarano's text with the way he fellow baritones, Renato Bruson puts meaning into every sentence he has to sing as the old soldier, Miller, in their duet together. Nor am I impressed by Elena Obraztsova's bounding tones as Federica.**

**"Duchessa tu m'appelli Federica son io."**

**she reminded Rodolfo at their first encounter in the opera, but one understands the tenor's reluctance to address so haughty a lady by her Christian name. It is not an easy role to cast, but I prefer Shirley Verrett's effort on the old RCA issue with Bergouzi.**

**There the reservations end, although there will be those who find Mazzel's approach to the score too bluff and blustery. He certainly emphasizes the banda element of the music, the military strains which look back to Macbeth or Ernani rather than to the domestic tragedy of the Schiller play that Cammarano used for his libretto. But there is much to admire in Mazzel's energy, in the jauntiness of Luisa's opening aria, the fervour of her duet with Rodolfo and the elevated sentiment of the final trio. It is a stirring, invigorating interpretation in which Mazzel receives all possible support from his three**

**ladies.**

**Decca's Tosca was recorded a couple of years ago, also in London, and has been available in America for some time. Part of the reason for the delay in distributing it here, I am told, has been repackaging it for the British market. The intervening months have scarcely been used profitably: the box cover is ugly, the essay and synopsis in the accompanying booklet are unsigned and uncredited, and worst sin of all, Decca have gone back to the system of automatic coding fashionable 20 years ago when they were encouraged to let their LPs crash down on the turntable on top of one another. The practice, though, applies to this pressing only.**

**Fortunately the musical contents are better. Nicola Rescigno is an old hand at this score and for a long time was Callas's favoured Tosca conductor, although she never recorded Puccini's opera with him. His view of the score is leisurely and spacious, with Pavarotti being especially effective at the beginning of Act III, but it is left to Sherrill Milnes's fierce and commanding advantage of this, particularly during the encounter in the Church of San Andrea when they both take more interest in their own very considerable artistry — understandable perhaps as he is a singer and he a painter — than in the pleasure of seeing one another again. Both tenor and soprano make some very sweet sounds, with Pavarotti being especially effective at the beginning of Act III, but it is left to Sherrill**

**their new set conducted by Karajan, with Carreras and Ricciarelli.**

**Rossini's Le Comte Ory has been out of the catalogue for some time and it is a delight to see EMI bringing out again the Glyndebourne recording made almost a quarter of a century ago. It has been kept in mono and the sound, particularly from the orchestra, is a little thin by present standards. Glyndebourne's famous "Rossini style" was on this**

**I'm talking about Jerusalem.**

مكتبة من الأصل

Ricciarelli, Domingo (centre) and Bruson in Covent Garden's Luisa Miller.

Wesker's side has little operatic relevance here, but in Germany there is a good deal of conversation about the tenor Siegfried Jerusalem: CBS, who are less reluctant than many companies to give new names an airing, have a recital disc with Mr Jerusalem tackling what can be loosely called the Rosswange repertoire — Wagner, Weber and lollipops such as "Jungfrau Maria" from Flotow's *Alessandro Stradella*. There is plenty of attack and clarity in the voice — all the arias are sung in German — as well as a freshness of timbre which the best German tenors possess. The main criticism has to be a lack of individuality. The support of Gabriel Chmura and the Munich Radio Orchestra is sturdy in the Wagner items and anonymous in the others.

Leona Mitchell is another young singer who should be much better known in this country, although she did sing Micaela in a few performances of the Edinburgh *Carmen*. The warm, velvety tone of her soprano suggests her as the natural successor of Leontyne Price, and her Decca recital disc gives plenty of support to that claim, particularly in the final item, "Ernani, Ernani, involami".

John Higgins

## wing memorial to Lipatti

**Nino Lipatti, HMV S 749 (4 discs), £12.95.**

**Music of Chopin, Decca SXL SXC 6926. £5.50.**

**Symphonic Rhapsody, Ashkenazy, Decca SXL SXC 6926. £5.50.**

**String Duo, Dvorak, Kontarsky, DG 0812/3. Kontarsky, DG 0812/3.**

**No Quartet, Schoenberg, the Philharmonie/531 198. £5.50.**

**String Quartet in D, William, Quartet, DLSLO 46. £5.50.**

**String Quartet in G, Allegri Quartet, KZKC 78.**

**To sentimentalize the Gods love, Lipatti, reissue**

**confirms him not just as a superfine pianist but an artist apart, whose distinction grew from an inner spiritual grace. Bach, Mozart and Chopin emerge as his chief loves in EMI's new four-disc anthology commemorating the thirtieth anniversary of his tragically early death, though Scarlatti, Liszt, Ravel and last but not least his god-father Enesco (whose third sonata was recorded by Berne Radio way back in 1943) are all briefly but finely represented too.**

**Nothing more touchingly illustrates his "dedication to the simplicity of truth", as the introductory note puts it, as well as his exceptional technical finesse and control, than the solo pieces by Bach and Mozart on the first disc, and we cannot be grateful enough for going to Geneva to record it all with such loving care in July, 1950 (when cortisone was temporarily working miracles) just five months before the end. The only later performance included is Mozart's K467 (with splendid Lipatti cadenzas) recorded live under Karajan at the Lucerne Festival in August, 1950. Most of the Chopin dates from 1947-48, when he was on the crest of the wave, the B minor Sonata and the Barcarolle both: the epitome of an age of courtly romance. Nor has anyone ever known better how to float Chopin's melody. Only the finale of the E minor Concerto (conductor, orchestra and venue unknown) sounds less than wholly spontaneous in rubato.**



**There is more Chopin from Ashkenazy, unique, in his pilgrimage through the complete works, in preferring miscellaneous programmes to collections of pieces in a specific genre. His fifth volume grows from 1840-41, the heyday of the composer's romance with George Sand, with the F minor Fantaisie, the A flat Ballade and the two Nocturnes of Op 48 as its main works. His very leisurely, spacious unfolding of most of this music, especially the central section of the Fantaisie, the Nocturnes and the C sharp minor Prelude, Op 45, is redolent of the timelessness of long golden Noah's summers. Ashkenazy can be enjoyed again alongside André Previn in a cumpiously devised and brilliantly executed coupling of works from extremities of Rachmaninov's career, the Symphonic Dances (in orchestral dress always a Previn favourite) and the Russian Rhapsody, written less potently but with great de-**

**corative charm when the composer was only 17. Neither work otherwise available in keyboard form, and teamwork could scarcely be bettered in subtleties of balance and colour.**

**Time has mellowed the once pungent, contemporary-oriented Kontarsky brothers into a much more relaxed duo. In Schubert's F minor Fantasy they are even a shade too yielding in lyricism, and a little too myopically concerned with the detailed letter of the text elsewhere. But in the Grand Duo they beat their far more seductive rivals, Eschenbach and Frantz, in sustaining the first movement's momentum as well as achieving more animation in the Scherzo.**

**If Schoenberg had chosen to orchestrate Schubert's Grand Duo he might, perhaps, have been pardoned since the music so strongly suggests symphonic inspiration. But his inflation of Brahms's early G minor Piano Quartet into what he jocularly**

**described as this composer's fifth symphony is inexorable, destroying the antithesis of keyboard and string tone from which most of its piquancy derives, and worse still (in an over succulent and at times even bombastic Andante and a garish gypsy finale) not honouring Brahms's special sound world. All praise nevertheless to Germany's spirited student training orchestra for their full-blooded assault on this monstrosity.**

**César Franck's D major Quartet is richly textured enough often to sound more like an octet. Not otherwise currently available on disc, it is one of the Fitzwilliam String Quartet's projected series rescuing late nineteenth and early twentieth century works "whose fortunes have declined alarmingly in recent years". It would be difficult to imagine more persuasive advocates, now fervently interested, now intimately ethereal, for Franck's heartfelt swansong, while the recording has the characteristic mellow bloom of the Maltings at Snape.**

**The Allegri Quartet do not allow themselves as much time as the Quartetto Italiano to explore the disturbing undertones of the first two movements of Schubert's G major Quartet, D887, nor are they as urgent in the finale. But those who found the Italians' 1978 disc too extreme will derive much satisfaction from this more temperate English performance, though it lacks the fill-up offered by the comparably judicious Gabriel Quartet.**

Joan Chissell

Stanley Sadie reviews this month's classical and baroque releases on page 10.

**RED SEAL**

**Dvorak: Symphony No. 9, Vienna PO/Kondrashin, Decca SXL 7510; £5.25.**

**Bartok: Concerto for Orchestra, Philadelphia Orchestra/Eugene Ormandy, RL 13421.**

**Ravel: Daphnis and Chloe, Complete Ballet, Dallas Symphony Orchestra and Chorus, Eduardo Mata, RL 13458.**

**Stravinsky: The Firebird/Suite (1918), Symphony in Three Movements, Dallas Symphony Orchestra, Eduardo Mata, RL 13459.**

**Debussy: La mer/Ravel: Ma mère Poya/Rapsodie espagnole, Los Angeles PO/Giulini, DG 2531 264, £5.50; TC 3001 264, £5.75.**

**Respighi: Antiche danze ed uscite No. 1-3, LPO/Lopez-Cobos, Decca SXL 6846; £5.25.**

**Scandinavian Music, Academy of St Martin-in-the-Fields/Mariner, Argus ZRG 877; KRZC 877, £5.25.**

**Shostakovich: Symphony No. 5/Festival Overture, USSR PO/Svetlanov, HML Melodiya ASO 3855; TC ASO 3855, £5.40.**

**Stockhausen: Inori/Formel, SWF SO/Stockhausen, DG 2707 111 (2 discs), £9.98.**

**Sounds of Ampleforth, Music from York HAR 801; HAC 801, £3.99.**

**Digital sound is still so new and fresh that one is tempted to prize highly anything that comes with the clean tang of silicon. Happily this month's releases include two digital recordings, one eccentric, the other unpleasant, that will help restore a sense of perspective.**

**The oddity is Kirill Kondrashin's performance of the "New World" Symphony, a work that deserved the most modern technology not only because of its title but also because its woodwind scoring gains so much from purer sound. However, against the advantage of that must be countered the vagaries of a performance that leaps on details as if with a magnifying glass, thickening nothing of making a switch in the slow movement, for instance, from swelling cellos to chirpy flute.**

**His sins of confused**

**principalities: Domingo, less creamy-toned than Bergonzi in "Quando le sore" but far more impassioned; Ricciarelli, who easily changes the Donizietti delight of a hunting number for dark, Verdian melancholy; Bruson, consistently intelligent and secure in his singing. DG's Luisa easily outstrips its earlier rivals.**

**Decca's Tosca was recorded a couple of years ago, also in London, and has been available in America for some time. Part of the reason for the delay in distributing it here, I am told, has been repackaging it for the British market. The intervening months have scarcely been used profitably: the box cover is ugly, the essay and synopsis in the accompanying booklet are unsigned and uncredited, and worst sin of all, Decca have gone back to the system of automatic coding fashionable 20 years ago when they were encouraged to let their LPs crash down on the turntable on top of one another. The practice, though, applies to this pressing only.**

**Fortunately the musical contents are better. Nicola Rescigno is an old hand at this score and for a long time was Callas's favoured Tosca conductor, although she never recorded Puccini's opera with him. His view of the score is leisurely and spacious, with Pavarotti being especially effective at the beginning of Act III, but it is left to Sherrill**

**Milnes's fierce and commanding advantage of this, particularly during the encounter in the Church of San Andrea when they both take more interest in their own very considerable artistry — understandable perhaps as he is a singer and he a painter — than in the pleasure of seeing one another again. Both tenor and soprano make some very sweet sounds, with Pavarotti being especially effective at the beginning of Act III, but it is left to Sherrill**

**their new set conducted by Karajan, with Carreras and Ricciarelli.**

**Rossini's Le Comte Ory has been out of the catalogue for some time and it is a delight to see EMI bringing out again the Glyndebourne recording made almost a quarter of a century ago. It has been kept in mono and the sound, particularly from the orchestra, is a little thin by present standards. Glyndebourne's famous "Rossini style" was on this**

**I'm talking about Jerusalem.**

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Clive Barnes/Guanajuato Notebook

## The Mexico way with a festival

**I**nternacional, which has just eighth year, is one of the most secrets of the festival circuits. The more curious from the far and modest Spoleto festival, it is the soul of its type, to Edinburgh's, different climate reperior drink-be found in all

bility has been. Difficulty of the Guanajuato miles from Mexico use of the mountains there is no rail or Tiber is a labour an hour into but counter-festivals are apparently leared limbous are exertions elfs is a joy. An-ecially preserved colonial Mexico

with many buildings dating back to the seventeenth century. It also has some splendid hotels.

In addition to such tourist facilities a festival obviously needs theatres and halls. Here too Guanajuato is well-placed. There are two good theatres—one of them remarkable—and concerts are given in the fantasic Church of La Compania, built in 1747 and next to the university—one of Mexico's most famous. There are various other facilities.

By next year a large new modern theatre will be completed but at present the major house is the almost indescribable Teatro Juarez which opened, after 30 years a building, in 1903. It is one of those fantasized opera houses you seem to find only in South America. There is a divine atmosphere to it. It has a grand Paladian facade—the nine muses have been cut down to eight for the virtue of symmetry—and inside, the auditorium decorated from tip to toe, is designed on the lines of a Moorish temple. The curtain shows a picture of Constantinople. The stage is deep, a trifle narrow,

yet still of proper opera proportions. The pit can take only about 50 musicians.

Now the festival itself . . .

The programming seems to be superior in quality but lacks a lot in sheer adventure. This year it includes, for example, the New York City Opera, Alvin Nikolais' Dance Company, Leipzig's Gewandhaus Orchestra, the Renaud/Bartoli Theatre, the National Ballet of Canada, and soloists ranging from Claudio Abbado and Alessandro Zaneschi; plus an open-air concert by Ray Charles.

If you want a week or so of cultural entertainment in extravagantly exotic surroundings this is fine. If you want to get something you cannot find in Paris, London or New York, you will probably be unlucky. That is something the festival intends, it says, to change. This year, however, the only downright novelty was the dance programme, called *The Romantic Era*, produced by an American impresario, Joseph Wisely, and primarily staged by Anton Dolin.

The idea is simplicity itself and is intended to travel around the world. It probably will. All

old devotees of London Festival Ballet will recall those early all-star casts in Dolin's staging of *The Pas de Quatre*. Incidentally, Dolin agrees with me that the best-ever cast was that of the old Stoll Theatre in 1950, consisting of Alicia Markova, Alexandra Danilova, Tatiana Riabouchinska and Natalie Krassovska.

For this festival Dolin and Wisely took Alicia Alonso, Carla Fracci, Ghislaine Thesmar and Eva Evdokimova. But—and this is the twist—all the ladies were provided with consorts, respectively, and in one of two cases respectfully, Jorge Esquivel, James Urbain, Michael Denard and Peter Schaufuss. For this impressive line-up Dolin arranged a sort of *pas de deux* from *Robert le diable*. Then the ladies danced the *pas de quatre*.

The dancing was competitive without being mean and flamboyant without being vulgar. In fact it had a great deal of genuine style and, as perhaps a serious reflection on what seems the somewhat haphazard rehearsal patterns of the performance—when one of the world's most renowned pianists embraces you in the central square and implores you not to attend his imminent concert because he has not yet met his piano let alone his orchestra—you sense a certain uncertainty in festival procedure—the second was markedly better than the first.

Yet this discreetly tasteful romantic extravaganza is obviously going to be a festival winner across the board—it may well be coming to New York in an ordinary run.

## Bridge

### That Italian convention

otional meanings are to artificial ones are employed at though they have at rubber bridge, we look further. One Club which acts to life by the Schenker or the first popularized tson.

Two Clubs based five tricks is the universally em- bly because it is having a special ched to it; and lanation may be employment of an Diamonds to destroy three-suited ght the special nally attached n been eroded. nes invited to ar-ificial One Diamond is not used to d slightly strong- eakish than the One Club. The ghty that it was used, by the they discovered complicated for s and gave them ip in ascertaining sport which partide. It was only er had a potential and that he ob- value from the of bids.

of the System was, of the "Big" had a choice of al rebids after his given negative Heart to show Spade showed th 20 or more. One No Trump is the opener to show No minimum to game, be-act depended on to the respond. One Heart (neg- step over opener's a bid weaker) in partner's suit p showed a few with a small man, a fourth step in the suit ght card strength, as abandoned be- too artificial and g deal in which

the opening bid was an artificial One Diamond on fewer points than 20, which asked for a negative response of One Heart if partner had fewer than seven points, was played in a match some years ago. No score; dealer West.

East-West game; dealer West.

A deal from an early "world" championship shows the danger of seeking protection in every quarter, and of betraying to the defenders the shape of the declarer's end of his partner's hands.

East-West game; dealer West.

A deal from an early "world" championship shows the danger of seeking protection in every quarter, and of betraying to the defenders the shape of the declarer's end of his partner's hands.

East-West game; dealer West.

A deal from an early "world" championship shows the danger of seeking protection in every quarter, and of betraying to the defenders the shape of the declarer's end of his partner's hands.

East-West game; dealer West.

South's reason for passing (after the partners had agreed upon a response from weakness of One Heart) was strictly logical. He suddenly recalled that the contention was valueless because North had not restricted his major suit openings to five-card suits, and since he was lacking in strong support for both hearts and spades South's only sensible bid on a hand with two points only was to pass. The declarer made two tricks only; but since this strange sequence of bidding took place in a match, the loss of 250 proved to be profitable. At the other table East was encouraged to bid over North's opening and made game.

West North East South  
No. 1 Diamond No. 2 No. 3 No. 4  
No. 5 Diamonds No. 6 Diamonds No. 7  
The contract presented no problem.

The opening One Diamond is often used instead of One No trump by a declarer who chooses to have protection in four suits and does not care for an opening on a four-card major. But this substitution is not adopted by rubber players who prefer to employ the One Diamond as an initial opening or response. Although the old-fashioned (natural) systems may not have been sufficiently exploratory (the more striking weakness of ACOL slam bidding) they made defence difficult and kept both the opener and responder out of serious trouble.

A deal from an early "world" championship shows the danger of seeking protection in every quarter, and of betraying to the defenders the shape of the declarer's end of his partner's hands.

rest in the bank. The money was still in deposit during the Second World War and it disappeared when the Germans occupied Warsaw. So that, when peace came, all that Makaryc had left of his 5,000 zlotys was a suit. He would have done better to have spent it all on drink. I suppose the moral here is that a drink in the hand is worth two in the bush.

David Przepiorka's eccentricity lay in an agreeable and almost quixotic exercise of charity in particular where chess was concerned. Owner of a fine restaurant and half a dozen houses, he gradually sold off his property in order to finance various chess events. He sold his last house, apart from that in which he resided, to finance the trip of the Polish team to play in the 1939 Buenos Aires Olympiad.

Then too we were greatly at variance when dealing with Capablanca since my friend was first in the declaration that the Cuban genius was the Sibelius of the chess world. I could see little or no resemblance and indeed the chief reason for this unlikely comparison was that my friend knew I admired Capablanca's play greatly and since his favourite composer was Sibelius this strange coupling was in deference to the fact that Philidor was a leading composer of his time.

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At the other table the American South clung to the old-fashioned strength-showing response, based in this instance on a four-card suit, and it kept the partners out of trouble.

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No. 5 Diamonds No. 6 Diamonds No. 7  
The contract presented no problem.

After West's opening lead of a small club, the declarer was satisfied to take eleven tricks. Actually, there was a nice piece of play for a slam. If declarer won the lead with the ♦K and returned the ♦A, West would be forced to duck the trick; he would now find himself ended if declarer cashed his four spades followed by four diamonds ending in North's hand. West's only defence would be to bare his ♦K and a declarer who was sensitive to the position would have rejected the heart finesse.

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Edward Mayer

## Gardening

### Dwarfs to cultivate

introduced this own most impressive Chelsea Flower dwarf Calendula. Grown in pots about a foot high double flowers in shades of yellow and may be sown outdoors in the autumn in growing a batch the idea of bringing doors to make a sort of will not happy to spend a in the more con- uity of the green-

in rather deplored le's present obser- vanness. The rea- because gardens must be small, dants are all right grown in good fer and copiously bed—conditions the seedsmen in bounds and in the Royal Society's garden if they are grown fertile soil and not quately they turn out underseeded un- tle runs.

The intermediate Mayflowering on as than the tallities that flower through June and July.

too the compact Myosotis Blue example; also the stems around 4 ft need very little care. are several kinds of delphinium iv raise from seed Blue Poinsettias in shades of blue, mauve which is only about Connecticut tile taller and also mixture of colours, while I quite like delphiniums 1

such as Tumbleweed and Woolly will work more quickly because the chemicals, absorbed by the leaves, are translocated through the stem, roots and soil more quickly in cold weather. One should really try now to control lawn weeds, especially clover which seems to enjoy dry weather, because they rob the grass of food and moisture.

It looks as if we must be prepared for water restrictions in many areas. I suggested two weeks ago the plants to which we should give water priority but did not mention the lawn. When water is scarce, forget the lawn; grass is very drought-resistant and brown as it may become, it will green up again in a couple of weeks when the rains come.

Do not be in too much of a hurry to plant out sweet corn, marrows, tomatoes and outdoor cucumbers. Last year sweet corn was almost a complete failure everywhere because of a series of cold nights in early June. A reader told me he sowed some seeds on moist blotting paper in his airing cupboard and sowed them on June 17. These plants gave an excellent crop, whereas those he had raised under glass and planted out at the end of May were a complete failure.

I am going to keep some of my plants in a cold frame at least until June 10 and others I will plant under cloches.

Daffodil foliage may be cut down soon—if it is cut six weeks after flowering no damage results to the bulb according to trials conducted at Wisley.

Pick off dead heads of rhododendrons, azaleas and lilies if you can reach them.

Continue to stake and tie plants that need support—this should always be a priority "do it now" job because a sudden heavy shower can do a lot of damage—plants are beaten down and are difficult to get upright again.

Roy Hay

JOBS FOR JUNE

One often reads that June is supposed to be a month when you can loaf about in a deck chair and admire the results of your garden labours. How this misconception arose I have no idea. The only garden you sit back and enjoy with a clear conscience is somebody else's. Now the weather has warmed up, selective lawn weedkillers and other systemic weedkillers

are still of proper opera proportions. The pit can take only about 50 musicians.

old devotees of London Festival Ballet will recall those early all-star casts in Dolin's staging of *The Pas de Quatre*. Incidentally, Dolin agrees with me that the best-ever cast was that of the old Stoll Theatre in 1950, consisting of Alicia Markova, Alexandra Danilova, Tatiana Riabouchinska and Natalie Krassovska.

For this festival Dolin and Wisely took Alicia Alonso, Carla Fracci, Ghislaine Thesmar and Eva Evdokimova. But—and this is the twist—all the ladies were provided with consorts, respectively, and in one of two cases respectfully, Jorge Esquivel, James Urbain, Michael Denard and Peter Schaufuss. For this impressive line-up Dolin arranged a sort of *pas de deux* from *Robert le diable*. Then the ladies danced the *pas de quatre*.

The dancing was competitive without being mean and flamboyant without being vulgar. In fact it had a great deal of genuine style and, as perhaps a serious reflection on what seems the somewhat haphazard rehearsal patterns of the performance—when one of the world's most renowned pianists embraces you in the central square and implores you not to attend his imminent concert because he has not yet met his piano let alone his orchestra—you sense a certain uncertainty in festival procedure—the second was markedly better than the first.

Yet this discreetly tasteful romantic extravaganza is obviously going to be a festival winner across the board—it may well be coming to New York in an ordinary run.

## Chess

### Eccentric masters

When I was young I had a friend with whom I shared two great passions, for chess and for music and we devoted many weekends to the mutual joys of these enthusiasms. One frequently recurring topic was a comparison between the great masters of chess and music that took the form of calling Alekhine the Mozart of chess and Beethoven the Lasker of music. We had some trouble with Philidor, I remember, since to say for example that he was the J. S. Bach of the chess-world would clash with the fact that Philidor was a leading composer of his time.

Then too we were greatly at variance when dealing with Capablanca since my friend was first in the declaration that the Cuban genius was the Sibelius of the chess world. I could see little or no resemblance and indeed the chief reason for this unlikely comparison was that my friend knew I admired Capablanca's play greatly and since his favourite composer was Sibelius this strange coupling was in deference to the fact that Philidor was a leading composer of his time.

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It has always seemed to me especially sad that such an agreeable and pleasing person should have perished at Auschwitz, but at any rate I now learn from Professor Stefan Szczypko that another agreeable and pleasing character Boguslaw was wholly innocent of the charges laid against him as regards the designation of Warsaw's chess library. This was a fine collection and when Przepiorka was sent to the Ghetto in Warsaw he took his library with him.

Then he was sent to Auschwitz, where he died, no one knows when or how. But before leaving the ghetto he handed over his library to Professor Karaszewski. The library was taken away, the gate was closed and the Germans were driven out.

According to those who live on the Rock, it is important to establish that their border gate has always remained wide open. The gates of granular steel that blocks the way was put there by the Spanish for just that purpose.

Despite reports to the contrary, I found no evidence of high food prices. If anything, those I checked turned out to be a shade below the prices marked in shops back in London. Certainly the cost of eating out was lower than I have experienced at home, and the quality fair higher than I recall from my previous visits.

Of the restaurants I sampled, I particularly recommend Strings in Cornwall Lane. The helpings are huge, the service and atmosphere friendly and the quality high. Ray's Inn in Cannon Lane is another establishment worth trying. The best thing to do is to go to Gibraltar with Morocco. But they will also link Gibraltar with Spain and I have heard already of plans to offer such two-centre holidays as soon as the border is opened.

Destinations in Spain being considered for such arrangements are the Trust Houses Forte Reina Cristina hotel at Algeciras, the Puerto Sotogrande and Casas Cortijo apartments in the grounds of the Sotogrande hotel and its famous golf course near Torre Guardiari, and the Cortijo Blanco hotel near Marbella. Doubtless many more will join that list.

A summary of my impressions of Gibraltar leads me to conclude that the quality of what it has to offer the visitor has certainly improved and that the opening of the border with Spain will certainly ease that occasional feeling of claustrophobia one gets in its crowded streets. Some good value holidays already existed—short stay holidays in Gibraltar itself, of those which, as I mentioned, link "the Rock" with resorts in Morocco. When the La Linea gate opens, Spanish resorts will be easily reached. I do hope, however, that Gibraltar does not revert to being just a doorto-door to Spain, or a place where the visitor spends the night before heading off for the Costa and beyond, or even across to Morocco. It does deserve a little more time, especially if one is interested in its fascinating history.

A number of tour companies offer inclusive holidays to Gibraltar and details may be obtained from any travel agent information too from the Gibraltar Tourism Office at Arundel Great Court, 179 Strand, London, WC2R 1EH.

John Carter

Allowing Black the opportunity of an immediate counter-thrust on the Q wing. The preventative measure of 10...K-R1 would have avoided Black's vigorous reply.

13 N-B5 17 Q-Q2 O-O

14 K-N1 18 N-B3 N-N5

15 N-B1 19 P-B4 N-B5

16 N-B3 20 P-B5 N-B4

17 P-B4 21 P-B4 N-B3

18 P-B5 22 P-B5 N-B2

19 P-B4 23 P-B4 N-B1

20 P-B5 24 P-B5 N-B0

21 P-B4 25 P-B4 N-B1

22 P-B5 26 P-B5 N-B0

23 P-B4 27 P-B4 N-B1

24 P-B5 28 P-B5 N-B1

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Fred Emery on the prospects for today's special Labour Party conference

## Sportsview

# The May Day call some will ignore

Will Labour's end-of-month May Day call be received loud and clear by voters as the summons to an emergency? Or will the day of action at Wembley in today's special party conference turn out to be a big flop as was the TUC's?

All, obviously, will depend on how plausibly the party and its divided leaders can address themselves to everyday economic problems. These press desperately on all sides, especially on Labour's traditional supporters. Yet on the doorstep, so MPs and other canvassers have found, voters are resentful at Labour's apparent obsession with its internal wrangling.

If this division dominates the conference either because the party feels stalemated so long as Mr Callaghan leaves it unclear how long he wished to remain leader, or because it cannot move forward while the ideological and structural quarrel remains unsettled, then May 31 could be as quickly forgotten in the country as was the last special conference.

That augury is especially unpromising. Held almost exactly five years ago, the last special conference came out clamourously for a "No" vote (over the wishes of the mainline party leadership) in the then forthcoming EEC referendum. The tremendous defeat then suffered by most of the left, who still predominate in the National Executive Committee, and their mainline union supporters,

when nearly 67 per cent voted "Yes" did not noticeably lead them to self-interrogation whether they had, after all, understood and represented the grass roots.

Today the EEC again intrudes. With the Government's latest unexpected advance on the EEC budget, the Labour left is not only being upstaged in the news it is also seeing some promising ground cut under it. As Mrs Thatcher claims triumph in getting back most of the £1,000m Britain is having to pay out, and over several years at that, so the anti-EEC crusade fades as a good election issue in 1984.

We are not there yet. But we know enough of Labour's last EEC renegotiations to imagine how their leaders would be crowing had they brought back from Brussels the sums Mrs Thatcher has dared to turn down.

But this, of course, will not stop the party's presently dominant left-wing trying legitimately enough to wrench the party on to a course it persists in believing the grass roots are crying out for. Some of the supporters of Mr Wedgwood Benn believed that they triumphed at the party's last full conference; that they had only to wait to see the various trade union conferences this summer further confirm the key "party democracy" reforms, they had secured.

Their suspicion that Callaghanite

reactionaries were progressing with a sort of counter revolution by having the same reforms reversed in time for the next party conference in key unions such as the AUEW, is part of the motivation for this special conference. With Mr Benn having the final say today, after Mr Callaghan has opened proceedings, it is easy to see the conference ending up as another revisionist rally for left-wing activists.

Mrs Benn has been making much of the unanimity with which the NEC agreed its document, which is being debated today—*Peace, Jobs, Freedom*, which is subtitled "Labour's call to the people: How to stop the drift to catastrophe". Mr Benn is right, the NEC were unanimous. The document is a selection of past party conference decisions.

Still, when Mr Benn further speaks, as he did on BBC radio's *World At One* yesterday of the great significance of the party's going ahead with "100 per cent unity" he runs into instant ridicule from the party's centre and right wing. Prominent Labour MPs on the right proclaim it rubbish, yet they are also near despair that Mr Callaghan allowed unanimity over the defence section in particular.

Can Mr Callaghan really stomach his party's declared refusal "to permit... development in Britain" of American Cruise missiles, when he raised no objection in the Commons

to the Government's announcement of such deployment?

"This great movement of ours" is of course bitterly divided several ways. It is doubtful if many MPs will bother turning out at Wembley to be denounced and abused the way they were at Brighton last autumn. Mr Moss Evans, speaking for one faction in the union leadership, has already made it clear that he thinks the parliamentary leadership, and MPs generally, have been doing a poor job as Opposition.

He found it necessary to say, in his interview with *The Times* last week, that it now needed showing that "there is a distinct difference between the Tories and the Labour Party". He wanted the TUC and Labour Party to be coordinated—a marvellous irony to many MPs who dub Labour's election defeat "an expensive education for Moss Evans", following his ardour in destroying the Callaghanite policy.

You will not find an incomes policy in the NEC document, nor indeed any clear indication of measures that could revive Britain through the so-called alternative strategy. It calls for the usual increase in public expenditure, protectionism, extension of public ownership and "democratic planning" in industry. There is no mention of how the money is to be raised and a typical invocation, rather than assertion, is "with the right industrial strategy it must be

possible to achieve full employment".

It is a possibility that we shall have some very clear speeches today that will advance some new ideas, but I doubt it. The "broad church", as the Labour movement is often affectionately called by its devotees, is riven because none of the interpretations of the faith is being given with authority, and so fails to inspire beyond a narrow band of resolute.

Perhaps it comes back to the fact that Mr Callaghan is seen as lame duck leader. If any of his supporters believe that he will lead the party into the next election they are not saying so.

Indeed some of his former Ministerial colleagues, who much admired his managerial brilliance and his integrity in government, now wish he would resign quickly. They see nothing being settled, unless it be the further fragmentation into the hands of the left, until he goes. These new disloyalists accept that a new leader, such as Mr Denis Healey, or Mr Michael Foot, would not necessarily stop the struggle for power within the party. But it would give a new beginning, and a new legitimacy in which a new leader who looked to the next election could have the best chance of redefining the party, even inspiring it.

An indication from Mr Callaghan today that enough is enough could make this a special conference with a difference. But do not count on it.



Morne du Plessis: sporting heritage

## The loner at the top

Cape Town

had the willingness to with his backs in his movements. His critics like him to a "scrutinizing-spectator". The phrase something in translation hinted that he did not get over closely involved.

The more enligh realized that this was hardest of hard men who mattered with all the stages of speed, an instinct in the right play natural tactical flair and scopic arms that could d play at the back of the outs. The non-believers finally converted when h out an opposing forward South African trial wh witness described as the beautifully timed punch i jaw ever landed in such circumstances. Nobody b him, not even the victim, after, in 1975, he was the South African cap against France.

Before that Du Plessis, sald days had hardly enc himself in the Transvaal elsewhere in the north he was associated with a cal statement, together some cricketers, giving st to Dr Van Zyl Slabbert, leader of the opposition progressive Federal Party, media revelled in the t and though it all blew nobody at the time would taken bets on him ever a long-reigning Springbo

Few have been more to the sporting purple: his mother captained South Africa at hockey; an uncle led South Africa at soccer; and his father, Felix du Plessis, was the South African rugby captain when they beat the All Blacks in 1949. Morne du Plessis was born three months after that last triumph and he and his father provide the only instance of father and son Springbok rugby captains.

Like many another son of a famous father, the heritage was a nuisance to him. He outgrew his strength at school and took some mental and physical hamming at Rugby as a thre-quarter and full back. He much preferred cricket, an early indication that he would always be his own man. Cricket remained a prime interest when he first went to Stellenbosch University and he eventually played in the Currie Cup for Western Province as a fast-medium bowler.

By then, though, the Stellenbosch system, the pedigree, perhaps both, had asserted themselves. The rugby overlords had spored the potential and knew the background. Cutting the story of a long, gradual progression short, the shrewdest rugby brain of them all, Denis Craven, credited with converting him from woe and become a lock, first of all in flanker and then to No 8 and in 1971 Du Plessis became the 101st Stellenbosch student to win Springbok colours.

He still remained doubters wary of a loner's attributes that seemed an affront to basic Afrikaner tenets that forwards should stick to forward play. Morne du Plessis from the start

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Like many another son of a famous father, the heritage was a nuisance to him. He outgrew his strength at school and took some mental and physical hamming at Rugby as a thre-quarter and full back. He much preferred cricket, an early indication that he would always be his own man. Cricket remained a prime interest when he first went to Stellenbosch University and he eventually played in the Currie Cup for Western Province as a fast-medium bowler.

By then, though, the Stellenbosch system, the pedigree, perhaps both, had asserted themselves. The rugby overlords had spored the potential and knew the background. Cutting the story of a long, gradual progression short, the shrewdest rugby brain of them all, Denis Craven, credited with converting him from woe and become a lock, first of all in flanker and then to No 8 and in 1971 Du Plessis became the 101st Stellenbosch student to win Springbok colours.

He still remained doubters wary of a loner's attributes that seemed an affront to basic Afrikaner tenets that forwards should stick to forward play. Morne du Plessis from the start

had the willingness to with his backs in his movements. His critics like him to a "scrutinizing-spectator". The phrase something in translation hinted that he did not get over closely involved.

The more enligh realized that this was hardest of hard men who mattered with all the stages of speed, an instinct in the right play natural tactical flair and scopic arms that could d play at the back of the outs. The non-believers finally converted when h out an opposing forward South African trial wh witness described as the beautifully timed punch i jaw ever landed in such circumstances. Nobody b him, not even the victim, after, in 1975, he was the South African cap against France.

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## COMMUNITY'S VICTORY

A "agreement which Britain brought back to Brussels yesterday is better for Britain than Luxembourg package which Thatcher rejected last week. It is not necessarily better that it wholly the Luxembourg decision brought the Com- munity's edge of crisis. In terms of the new offer turns out slightly though this is denied by and is impossible to with certainty. The offer would have Britain's net contribution assumed £750m to a of £325m. In 1981 it reduced the contribu- the same amount to £490m. The total years would then have been. The new offer is to cost Britain about two years but there instead there is a or sharing the risk on if the demands on a higher than forecast. In words, Luxembourg's guaranteed Britain contribution for 1980, only for 1981 as well, can now say what term effects would be.

The new offer con- cernment of risk, albeit but usefully bridges the Community is work-on restructuring by coming up one per cent VAT. However, the proposals could not guarantee on restructuring. Parades the Community to the problem, by structural changes, that it will aim to recurrence of un-

acceptable situations" for members. But it prudently adds that "if this is not achieved the Commission will make proposals along the lines of the 1980-81 solution and the Council will act accordingly". This is the welcome safety net for British interests.

The best part of the new package is that which concerns sheepmeat, for it gives Britain back her system of subsidies for producers and finances these out of Community funds. This will mean that British farmers get higher prices while British housewives are not affected, or could even pay less if the market moves that way. This is a great improvement on the Luxembourg formula, which would have brought benefits to no one except the French farmers, and there is the added bonus that the agreement of New Zealand is required. As for the rest, Britain has not conceded "equal access" to fishing waters, which is good, but has had, as expected, to agree to the five per cent increase in Community farm-

All in all it is a great success for Mrs Thatcher even though it falls far short of meeting her original demand for a "broad balance" between Britain's contributions and receipts. It will certainly be taken as confirmation of the view that the right way to treat Europe is rough and tough. However, before euphoria takes hold it is worth entering some reservations. Her rejection of the Luxembourg package was a gamble. Even her ministers were taken by surprise by yesterday's outcome. When gambles succeed they do not always prove the wisdom of the gambler. In this case it was not

## H AFRICA WATCHES MR MUGABE

government is now price for its prede- cades of neglect for the aspirations

Africa's Coloured at a time when the need friends more, time since they came in 1948 they find faced with the of a community 'on y should have been out for support. The are more Afrikaans culture and indeed, they are black but themselves over the driven inexorably sale opposition to the government. It may reverse the trend, Mr Botha's constitu- to give them some in the country's attempt to do so. Soweto riots in 1976, strenuously founded on ion with teaching, in sans, language, was of a whole range of evances, arising from the boycott of classes of pupils and students far more than their unhappiness with a educational system. It has now spread to ack youth as well, in. Inevitably, protest have gone further than cott. There have been in the hands of the police, too soon to speak of who, but many of the are there, and it many of the gashly that event have relearned. One of the

consequences of the Coloured boycott has been to bring the Church back into direct confrontation with the Government. The arrest and charge of more than 50 clergymen, white and black, and including two bishops, can hardly help to defuse the tension.

It is no accident that the intensification of public protests against various aspects of apartheid, including those by religious leaders, have manifested themselves soon after the unpredicted and, for the whites, frightening victory of Mr Mugabe in Zimbabwe. What happened there has given the disadvantaged races of South Africa new hope, and enhanced confidence in the justice of their demands and in the inevitability that they will ultimately have to be conceded. The government is clearly unsure of how to cope with this new outburst of pride and fervour.

Mr Mugabe's accession to power was depressing, too, for South African hopes that control of Namibia would not pass into the hands of Swapo when, eventually, free elections were held. The South African government's attitude has already been indicated by its lukewarm and equivocal reaction to the latest United Nations plan for the region. The government may now be tempted to engage in an elaborate, time-wasting exercise, on the basis that, if Mr Mugabe should come unstuck in Zimbabwe, South Africa's hand in the negotiations over the future of Namibia would be strengthened. That is the way the South Africans might see it. They should bear in mind, however, that delaying

could not have it both ways. Contrary to the aged and oft-repeated joke "Fog in the Channel, continent cut off", the Conservatives — to speak only for my own party — understood perfectly the problems of continental and British farmers as the crops grow near to harvest without an agreed budget to meet at least a part of the year's inflation.

And we sympathized with the view of the majority that if there were to be a stalemate on the Council, on the Parliament's proposals, the Commission and Parliament had to do their best to keep the show on the road. The Parliament has a treaty obligation, after undue delay by the Council, to call on it to respond. In doing this, it does not beg on its knees.

But there is a British interest. The British contribution is grossly unfair and for the sake of future Community accord, this very real sore must be healed. So we could not vote, ahead of the next Council meeting, for a completely unbalanced resolution which conceded the farm price side of the proposed Luxembourg compromise and adjourned the problem of the British contribution sine die.

And we regret that we made Mr. Bertrand's Liberal Party very angry in calling for a quorum on sheep meat. But this proposal had also, quite against our will, become one side of the Luxembourg proposals.

It has not been easy to clear the fog in the Channel and persuade our wealthy European friends that there really is a British problem which is not of our own making. We were excluded from the Community, contrary to the provisions of the Treaty, for 12 vital years and during that time the growth of their per capita national product and the cashflow and investment of their industry was 50 per cent higher than ours. When we entered, their investment and output per worker was

50 per cent greater. The oil crisis and recession since we entered have prolonged the imbalance in our trade and now on top of that we are asked to pay over a further £1.1bn a year and rising.

If we are to have the whole-hearted support of the British people, which alone can make a partnership function, then we must, at the very least, have their help on that, for even with the oil revenues which our Community partners enjoy we are still in trading deficit. It does our friends in the Community no service to ignore the British view. We have to reflect public opinion. That is parliament's job and the real measure of its success.

Yours truly,  
FRED CATHERWOOD,  
17 Rose Crescent,  
Trinity Street,  
Cambridge.

In some parts of Germany they separate conifer plantings with significant areas of deciduous trees. Apart from being visually more agreeable, hardwoods make a very efficient fire break. They are also a barrier against disease and help maintain a balance of nature. With the loss of the elms they may eventually make a profit and that, Sir, in this day and age seems to be the measure of all things.

Yours faithfully,  
W. E. MATTHEWS, Managing Director,  
Southern Tree Surgeons Ltd,  
Crawley Down,  
Crawley,  
West Sussex.  
May 28.

The Professor says there has been little debate about this. Far better, the hymn-writers of today have been alert to recognize a great need, and have taken immediate steps to meet it. T. S. Eliot's hope, to which Professor Brett refers, that individual talents may contribute to a sull living tradition, has already been excitingly fulfilled.

Yours faithfully,  
CYRIL V. TAYLOR,  
Chairman,  
Human Society of Great Britain and  
Ireland,  
15, The Strand,  
London,  
West Sussex.  
May 28.

## Testing time for monetarism

From Professor R. A. Hayek, FBA  
Sir, There is no such contradiction between Mr Rees-Mogg's simplified formula about the relation between changes of the quantity of money and changes of the price level and recent events as Mr Godley (May 24) suggests. It is an experience as old as inflation itself that when it accelerates prices begin to rise faster than the quantity of money.

This is readily explained by the circumstance that as further increases of prices come to be generally expected, people try to reduce their cash holdings and the consequent increase of the "velocity of circulation" magnifies the effect on prices.

But we probably have indeed reached the point where even a further increase of inflation cannot prevent the depression which we have made inevitable by past inflation. It is bound to last as long as we reduce the rate of inflation and the only thing we can do about it is to get it over as fast as possible. Yours faithfully,  
P. A. HAYEK,  
Ubachstrasse 27,  
D-7800 Freiburg,  
West Germany.

## Basics for vocational training

From Mrs J. Bolingbroke  
Sir, The Principal of the Reid Kerr College is right when he asserts (May 28) that perhaps 80 per cent of school children learn best when they do things, especially learning manipulative skills. Those responsible for the education of previous generations knew this, and acted on it. About 20 per cent of children were given an academic education, and secondary schools for the remainder concentrated on the acquisition of useful skills, plus basic literacy.

The pupils in secondary schools left when they were age 14 or 15, or in some cases, even earlier, and continued their practical education at work, often in a "master-pupil" situation, or as apprentices.

The value of these earlier systems was that it gave young school leavers a sense of identity and purpose; and the cost of their continued learning was borne by their employers, who saw to it that materials were not wasted, and that their young employees came to work, and did not waste their time, because their output was needed. Also it was easier for employers to dismiss unsuitable employees.

The situation is much more critical today because the nation needs lots of skilled technicians, able to utilize new technologies, as well as people with more traditional skills. Technology does not happen in schools, so teaching technology becomes just another example of reading and writing about a subject.

What technology teachers can do is teach their pupils basic mechanics, physics and electronics, and then let their pupils leave to work in industry. Dr Rhodes Boyson should pursue the idea of a minimum standard for school leavers, which when attained, means pupils are free to leave, irrespective of age.

If Colleges of Further Education could educate, in the broadest sense, young people who had started work early, and then chose to learn, the society would benefit greatly, and it might bring some savings in the education budget.

Yours faithfully,  
JOHN STOTT,  
Rector Emeritus,  
All Souls Church,  
Langham Place, W1.

## Anglican reservations about Rome

From the Reverend John Stott  
Sir, I note with surprise that nobody has yet written to you in response to your Religious Affairs Correspondent's article on May 12, "Coming to terms with the Roman Catholic Church". His mood of euphoria, almost of triumphalism, is understandable just after the Liverpool Pastoral Congress, but its wisdom is questionable.

I am one of those Evangelical Anglicans he predicted would be "upset" by the growing strength of Roman Catholicism. It is right. We are, but not for the reasons he gives. It is neither that we are "jealous" because the Pope is more newsworthy than the Archbishop of Canterbury (the comparison is ill-conceived), nor that we retain our "ancient suspicion and hostility" towards Rome (for we have been among the most willing to engage in theological dialogue with Roman Catholics).

Our anxiety is rather that in its self-reformation the Church of Rome is not moving far or fast enough, and indeed, in view of its *sinner eadem* claim, whether it ever can. We rejoice in the new openness which Vatican II brought and in every sign of biblical renewal. We view the Anglican-Roman Catholic International Commission's Agreement Statements, however, as no more than a promising start. The Anglican contributors to the third one on "Authority" allowed a regrettable deviation from the historic Anglican insistence on the supreme authority of Scripture, and our plea for a fourth on justification by Faith (since this was the major bone of contention at the time of the Reformation) has so far not been heeded.

We know that many individual Roman Catholics have abandoned the Tridentine position on both Scripture and justification. But will the Roman Catholic Church itself ever officially do so? Indeed, can it? The claims of the Roman Pontiff remain unacceptable. If he comes to this country, we would welcome him courteously as John Paul, but not as Peter.

In June, 1977, more than a hundred Evangelical Anglican leaders addressed an Open Letter to the Anglican Archbishops and Bishops on relations between Anglican Churches and Catholic and Orthodox Churches. We expressed our concern for "real and tested theological agreement as a precondition of closer churchly relationships", and added: "We are obliged to press the question whether the non-reformed churches are yet sufficiently ready to test all their traditions of teaching and practice by Holy Scripture, as we know we are bound to test ours, in order to correct what the theology of the Bible will not justify." We still press the question. Will somebody answer us, please?

Yours faithfully,  
JOHN STOTT,  
Rector Emeritus,  
All Souls Church,  
Langham Place, W1.

## Vatican's diplomatic status

From Monsignor J. B. R. Loftus  
Sir, Mr van Straubenzee's letter (May 28) provides the opportunity to correct two popular misconceptions about Papal diplomacy.

First, diplomatic relations are not entered into with the Vatican, but

with the Holy See. The difference is important because it helps to answer the problem which apparently troubled Mr van Straubenzee's Roman-Catholic interlocutors. The preamble and various sections of the Lateran Treaty between the Holy See and Italy make it clear that the Vatican City State was not established for its own sake, but to support a religious body, the Church.

The fact that almost all states have preferred to conduct their business not directly with the Church, but with the supreme organ of its government, is right. We are, but not for the reasons he gives. It is neither that we are "jealous" because the Pope is more newsworthy than the Archbishop of Canterbury (the comparison is ill-conceived), nor that we retain our "ancient suspicion and hostility" towards Rome (for we have been among the most willing to engage in theological dialogue with Roman Catholics).

The incidence of vandalism in the war cemeteries in France is infinitesimal and the reaction of the newspapers in Normandy to the Breteuil incident, in which a stone was stoned and shot. The Prefect and other officials immediately led a large party of the local people to the wreaths at the cemetery and sign the visitors' book, in which many "moving" comments were recorded, while the French minister responsible and the local mayor at once sent messages of regret to the Canadian Government and the Commission.

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Contrary to Miss Gallant's impression the incident was reported extensively by the press and radio in both Canada and the United Kingdom and a statement was made in Parliament in Ottawa.

Lastly, and perhaps most importantly to the relatives of the dead soldiers, the erection of new headstones over the graves was completed last week.

I am Sir,  
ALASDAIR LAING,  
Deputy Director-General,  
Commonwealth War Graves  
Commission.  
2 Marlow Road,  
Maidenhead,  
Berkshire.  
May 28.

## Doctors' pay award

From Dr R. A. Keable-Elliott

Sir, People's memories are very short. In 1977 there was incontrovertible evidence that the pay received by general practitioners was far behind that of comparable professional groups, and at a time when militancy was in the air various suggestions were made. Should we withdraw from the NHS? Should we ban so-called overtime? Should we seek a probably spurious productivity deal? Should we join (an irony here!) a day of action when no routine medical services would be provided?

All this was eschewed for the vastly more temperate line of forcing what was immediately due to us in favour of payment later, when the nation could better afford it. This was recognized both by the Labour Government in office and the Conservative Party in opposition, as a conciliatory policy giving time for our financial masters to make adequate provision to pay us, in the years ahead, the money the independent Review Body felt we deserved.

Now that we have belatedly caught up in financial terms with other professions, we surely deserve thanks for our forbearance in the past, rather than criticism for our alleged cupidity today. Yours faithfully,  
TONY KEABLE-ELLIOTT,  
Chairman,  
General Medical Services Committee of the British Medical Association, Poole, Dorset.

From Dr D. L. Mitchell  
Sir, Mr Anthony Barker finds the recent pay award to doctors vulgar (Letter, May 24).

I hope that Mr Barker, who is a consultant, will excuse this house surgeon's vulgarity in gratefully accepting an increase in his weekly wage which, at £80, is not so far out of line with those of the steelmen and the other groups whom Mr Barker describes as lowly-paid.

Yours faithfully,  
DAVID MITCHELL,  
6 Holdforth Court,  
Hartlepool,  
Cleveland.  
May 24.

## More Russliss

From Mr Adrian Room  
Sir, When nine years ago the Russians published a dictionary of new words in their language you were good enough to allow me to quote (in my letter of November 2, 1971) some words that they had borrowed from English.

A somewhat similar dictionary has just appeared in Moscow giving new words and expressions noted in the course of 1977. Perhaps your readers may be interested to learn of some of the borrowings from English recorded that year. They include *basing* (*bussing*), *ippi* (*virago*), *kriketka* (*cricket*), *blucer* (*blazer*), *brifing* (*briefing*), *interyef* (*interference*), *pornobisnessmen*, *seks-sheesh*, *tabloid*, *mass-media*, *kerokopirovaniye* (*Xeroxing*), *skyeboard* (*disk* translated as *traktoriy sporjer*, corresponding to the American "sidewalk surfer") and *supervremenn* (*superwoman*).

Among translated expressions taken direct from English for 1977 were *parcels bomb* (*bomba-posykl*), *brain-drain* (*utechka umov*), *sit-down demo* (*sidyachaya demonstratsiya*) and *brainwashing* (*propromyavnye mozgov*). This last is specified as being "in the prisons of certain capitalist countries".

A nice borrowing from French worth noting is the word for a buffer supper or reception — *afurshet* (*French à la fourchette*).

Further such new-word dictionaries are announced, up to and including 1984.

Yours faithfully,  
ADRIAN ROOM,  
173 The Causeway,  
Petersfield,  
Hampshire.  
May 25.



Union

## ward technique experience see Lions through

Ird. Stratton

es are restricted to, in there is more like able Mountain being victory for the British International here. These particular their own country of course, but it possible on comparisons October 1974, to realize. Reduced to terms, the outcome a possession from the and lineups. And for whether the threat goal kicking on Naas Springbok stand-off, the six years ago, touring side this with a series in South for man they included players. In several at have graced the i.e. They duly caused serious wounds in terms and made the possible to imagine the 1980 Lions are, they know it they

on this tour have the most appealing qualities, but upon a tour, they have played about a first-choice fit a full 80 minutes; suffered full quota in connection with ordeals, and every now and then stronger a normally a touring s; and yet they have led their opening six six victories. Some tries win; most have winning but team spirit and determined with glimpses which may yet emerge, have carried them on. A South African has strengthened in power and running the Springboks beat Americans 2-0 a month marked by unimpressive. Referee: M. P. Palma (France)

## eh must find his way

r Sen

on hearing that I Liverpool see box in Dixon or a little known Johnny Wilbury, said: "Is your journey necessary?" I assured us was one day I like some interesting what went on last night in Atlantic City up, in its own words, "inexp. performance." world champion, Sand It could also tell us former world champion against a man like has done little of note being knocked out, in by the WBC champion, Gregory, plainly that of Connaught. But what a contrast, but on b birthday four days at this comet is the of his campaign to world status. He says

low

ry clear gives  
e victory

Macgregor-Morris Dunn, and her required New Zealand Joe, won the Everest Sizing Stakes at the and West Show equally unopposed. The in the month off, he recorded the cond clear round to horses owned by the firm, Nick Skelton or Elizabeth Edgar on the second and third, July 1st. Foresaw a down piece in fraction times.

McMahon lay prostrate for some time after fell with him, but no nose was done and he did again today. The young, who won the sk in Hand champion Vembly was won by Williams with his riding pony broad grey Wingate Storm. Left, Maitland out of award on Thursday this true had on her first public won the champion section from no less than Mrs Alexander, the Queen's old Forge by Celtic Ballad out of trial, perhaps the most successful young 99.

Yachting

Simonds wins  
sailing series

By John Nichols

Although three of the six class winners had already decided, the final day's racing at Weymouth Olympic Week was still full of interest. The sailing conditions were the best of the week, and the sailing finish to the Soling series.

Colin Simonds led on points from Philip Crebbin when the race began, but their positions could easily have been reversed if Crebbin had not suffered a break in the tail of Simonds. At the start of the final bear to windward looked probable, for Crebbin rounded the last mark in the lead with Simonds still struggling.

Lionheart recovered, saw Smith begin to arrive, and the reserve helmsman of Lionheart, the British challenger for the America's Cup.

RESULTS: Soling: 1. C. Simonds; 2. P. N. Williams; 3. P. Crebbin; 4. S. A. Warren; 5. D. S. Taylor; 6. J. G. Wright. Soling: 1. P. W. Hocken; 2. D. S. Howlett; 3. P. J. Cowley; 4. D. J. Stevenson; 5. C. J. McNamee; 6. R. A. Cowley; 7. D. J. Stevenson; 8. D. J. Wright. Soling: 1. C. Simonds; 2. P. N. Williams; 3. P. Crebbin; 4. S. A. Warren; 5. D. S. Taylor; 6. J. G. Wright. Soling: 1. P. W. Hocken; 2. D. S. Howlett; 3. P. J. Cowley; 4. D. J. Stevenson; 5. C. J. McNamee; 6. R. A. Cowley; 7. D. J. Stevenson; 8. D. J. Wright. Soling: 1. C. Simonds; 2. P. N. Williams; 3. P. Crebbin; 4. S. A. Warren; 5. D. S. Taylor; 6. J. G. Wright. Soling: 1. P. W. Hocken; 2. D. S. Howlett; 3. P. J. Cowley; 4. D. J. Stevenson; 5. C. J. McNamee; 6. R. A. Cowley; 7. D. J. Stevenson; 8. D. J. Wright. Soling: 1. C. Simonds; 2. P. N. Williams; 3. P. Crebbin; 4. S. A. Warren; 5. D. S. Taylor; 6. J. G. Wright. Soling: 1. P. W. Hocken; 2. D. S. Howlett; 3. P. J. Cowley; 4. D. J. Stevenson; 5. C. J. McNamee; 6. 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## SPORT

## Athletics

## Optimism increases that full team will go to Moscow

By Norman Fox

Athlons, May 30

A weakened team of nearly 50 athletes, many of whom would have had no Olympic aspirations if the party for Moscow was restricted to 55, arrived here today for the first foreign match of the season against Greece and Hungary with improved chances of winning games places. There is increasing optimism that the British team in Moscow will be a full 70-strong after all.

David Shaw, the British Amateur Athletic Board secretary, said today that, provided an increase in the size of the team could be justified by other sports who have claims on the funds of the British Olympic Association, "we can take 70 good athletes which would be close to the original figure of up to 80."

He pointed out: "We cannot arrogantly assume that we will always be part of a larger team, but the British Olympic Association think there is quite a lot of money coming in. But we are not sure that the average man in the street is aware of the situation. It's time for a more positive approach."

"It would only take a small number to put a pound in an envelope to bring in the money needed. The opinion polls show that people want us to go and we can send a team of 70 athletes who have every right to be in Moscow regardless of the competition—even if the Martians were there."

## Hockey

## New coach brings new hope

By Sydney Friskin

England play the Netherlands in an international hockey matches this weekend, the first at Utrecht today and the second at Amstelveen tomorrow, both matches starting at 3 pm. The second game will mark the opening of the new Ascot pitch at the Wargrave Ground.

England's record against the Netherlands is not impressive. Of the 24 matches played so far the Netherlands have won 16, England four, and four have been drawn. England's last victory having been a draw at Faro back in 1965, at home to 1-1. The teams last met in the semi-final round of the European Cup at Hanover on

1978 when the Netherlands won 2-0.

England, reinforced by several members of the Great Britain party, hope to do well under their new national coach, David Wimster, and the acting manager, Clive Chapman. The Netherlands have several teams who have decided not to go to Moscow for the Olympic Games.

ENGLAND: I. C. B. Taylor (Sloane), M. Hall (Albion), S. G. Scambell, R. D. A. Dodds (Cambridge), J. C. H. Williams (Southgate), S. N. Francis (Gallagher), M. Hughes (Waterloo), J. H. H. Leman (East Grinstead), S. H. Kneale (Sloane), R. Leman (East Grinstead), A. J. L. Wallace (Hounslow), captain, N. D. Wilkinson (Weston).

## Two duels set for a decision

From Jim Railton

Copenhagen, May 30

The two top British coxed fours competing in the Copenhagen international regatta over the weekend could be given star billing in the Tivoli Gardens with their crews and juries. The national four against the private enterprise of Kingston, who represented Britain in this event in last year's world championships, continue to knock each other about and it is both sad and ridiculous that four of these talented rowers could miss selection for Moscow.

The score is 5-0 to the national four and last time out in Mannheim, they were overtaking and had been holding the crew from Kingston three weeks ago with a change in their order of rowing and a much improved first half conquered the West German world bronze medal winners, the Bulgarians and the Czechs. The national four did not compete because of illness and the result will be their first race for five weeks.

Copenhagen, hopefully, will see another progressive duel between the two British internationals scullers, Pauline Hart and Beryl Mitchell. Hart had the edge in Essen but more pace from both, seen recently with West Germany's Hart, the girl who finished 12th in the world last year, overlapping both.

The performance of the London coxed four, twice world bronze medal winners, will be a particular matter of interest this weekend. They finished sixth and last in the second day in Essen but consider themselves to be fit weight and circuit training with eyes firmly on peaking in Moscow. They had some reason for such an uncharacteristic performance. Any way a little psychological boost for them will not be out of place this weekend and a good field in Copenhagen includes the young and fast Dutch crew, Asgar, who were five lengths faster than London in Essen and should now be put in their place.

The British men's heavyweight, lightweight and women's eights were all victorious in Essen and could repeat their success, with most of the Commonwealth countries sending their top crews to a command performance in East Berlin this weekend. Hopefully the coxless pair, Carmichael and Wiggin, will be fit and healthy and will watch Britain's double scullers, Clark and Baillieu, who have yet to impress. It is possible that the Olympic champions in double sculls, the Haussler brothers of Norway, will prove a threat in Copenhagen but their motivation must be nil with Norway's declared boycott of the Olympic regatta.

Britain's single sculler, Hugh Matheson, faces a searching test this weekend. The Copenhagen regatta includes the world and Olympic champion, Kari Karpainen (Finland), the Olympic and world silver medal winner, Perle Michael Kolos (West Germany), the world fourth ranked sculler, Hans Svensson (Sweden), and an unnamed sculler from the Soviet Union. Matheson finished fifth in last year's world championships, still second best in Copenhagen. In Essen he reduced the deficit to two lengths and Copenhagen's searching test should be the time for Matheson to consolidate and try to climb above Svensson.

## Tokyo tournament

Tokyo, May 30.—The Japanese Judo Federation hope to organize a tournament in Tokyo inviting all gold medal winners from the Moscow Olympics and top competitors from Japan, West Germany, United States, South Korea and several other nations that boycotted the games. Agents France-Presse.

## Racing

## Carson chooses Bireme in the Oaks

By Michael Phillips

Riding plans for some of the leading contenders in this year's Oaks, which will be run at Epsom next Saturday, have now been finalised. Faced with having to choose between the Musidora Stakes winner Bireme; the Cheshire Oaks winner Shoot A Line and The Dancer, who romped away with the Sir Charles Clore Memorial Stakes at Newbury, Willie Carson has finally picked the former. And, as in the Derby, Tony Murray, who has never ridden in Ireland, come in for a good ride for West Valley because Dick Hern snapped him up for Shoot A-Line just as soon as he knew what Carson had chosen.

Even before yesterday Ernie Johnson had been signed up to ride The Dancer if Carson did not. Rule Britannia became a definite runner after she had worked in

sparkling style yesterday morning. This settled once and for all the question of who will ride the 1,000 Guineas winner, Quick As Lightning, in the Oaks. With Pat Eddery required for Rule Britannia, John Dunlop has again turned to Brian Rose to ride Quick As Lightning and with good reason. Rose did absolutely nothing wrong on his filly at Newmarket.

Rule Britannia is galloping consistently, while New Zealand and Sacrifice, both of whom are three years older and the useful three-year-old Vaguely Tender and neither Walvyn nor Eddery could fault the way she went. Nor could I for what it is worth. Later in the morning Rule Britannia was well backed with Hills at 33-1 and she is now a 20-1 shot.

It became clear yesterday, also, that Carson's choice of Shoot A-Line was the right one.

Concerning the proximity of

cess at Chantilly, will have his first run in the Derby on Wednesday. Pimpage, the colt in question, is owned in partnership by Richard Brooke, whose colours were carried into second place in the French Derby a few years back by Twiggios, and Mrs Mary Lewis. He will be ridden by Georges Doleuze.

Pimpage has won his only race so far comfortably at Longchamp. The Canadian Dan and our of a good mare by the Art de Triomphe winner, Son Alor, Pimpage has a pedigree that will not look out of place in a classic field.

That said, Moreton went into action on D-Day with only one race behind him and it did not stop him.

At 66-1 Pimpage will not be friendless in the market, especially in the trainer's home country.

Considering the proximity of

Epsom, Kempton have conjured a good card this afternoon. Rapids, who is still engaged in the Oaks, has an ideal opportunity to make an impact beforehand in the UBM Merchants International Fillies Stakes. Rapids finished fifth in the 1,000 Guineas, only two lengths behind the winner, and on that form she has the clear beaten on Star Chamber, who could well be better than third. Hills, Barry Hills, not concerned about Steve Cawson owing to a couple of pounds overweight on Rapids and Northern Baby are sure to dominate the finish just short of 10 furlongs and I side with the winner of last year's Arc de Triomphe, Three Troikas.

In the 10f furlong Prix Ganay last month, Three Troikas was beaten one and a half lengths by Le Marmot and Northern Baby was three lengths away, third.

Pat Eddery teams up.

## Three Troikas to take the francs in Dollar

From Desmond Stoneham

French Racing Correspondent

Paris, May 30

The group two Prix Dollar at Longchamp on Sunday looks to be a race-horse race. Three Troikas and Northern Baby are sure to dominate the finish of the contest over a distance just short of 10 furlongs and I side with the winner of last year's Arc de Triomphe, Three Troikas.

In the 10f furlong Prix Ganay

last month, Three Troikas was

beaten one and a half lengths by

Le Marmot and Northern Baby

was three lengths away, third.

Pat Eddery teams up.

Baptism, who is trained by Je

Tree in Berkshire, in his

outing Baptism humped in

sixth place behind the

sixth place behind House in

the Jubilee Handicap at K

ton Park.

**PRIX DOLLAR** (Group

E27,933; 1m 1f 16yds)

0-1-3 Northern Baby, 4-6-3

0-1-1 Star's Solita, 6-8-1

0-0-2 Sacra, 6-8-1

0-0-2 Kiljaro, 5-8-1

0-0-1 Sheldene, 5-8-1

0-0-1 Troika, 7-8-1

0-0-1 Rapids, 6-8-1

0-0-1 Wolds Bowl, 6-8-1

0-0-1 Northern Baby, 6-8-1

0-0-1 Star's Solita, 6-8-1

0-0-1 Northern Baby, 6-8-1

Three Troika  
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THE TIMES SATURDAY MAY 31 1980

# THE TIMES BUSINESS NEWS

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Personal  
investment and  
finance,  
pages 18 and 19

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## Steep fall in US indicator points to deeper recession

From Frank Vogl  
US Economics Correspondent

Washington, May 30

A steep fall in the American Government's composite index of leading economic statistics for April has led to speculation that the recession will last longer and be deeper. The drop of 4.8 per cent is the sharpest rate of decline ever registered by this index and follows a 2.1 per cent fall in March. The index is widely viewed as a useful guide to future United States economic trends.

The previous sharpest fall was 3 per cent in September, 1974, just before the American economy deteriorated into the deepest recession in more than three decades.

The breadth of the recession is reflected in the fact that all 10 separate indicators that form the composite index moved into the negative in April. The indicator that measures layoffs in manufacturing worsened considerably.

Goldman, Sachs and Company are predicting annual rates of real gross domestic product of 7.8 per cent for this quarter and 6.1 per cent for the third quarter, though they see the decline moderating to 1.7 per cent in the final quarter of this year.

They point out in a new report that consumer spending fell 8 per cent in the three months to the end of April—the largest quarterly drop since the early 1950s.

New Department of Labour figures show that initial claims for unemployment benefit rose by 617,000 in the week ending May 12—by far the highest weekly increase recorded.

The weakening of the economy is continuing to soften interest rate levels. Many banks, including Citibank and Manufacturers Hanover Trust, cut their prime lending rates today to 14 per cent. Moves below this level seem certain next week.

Dr Courtney Slater, chief economist at the Department of Commerce, said the figures clearly heralded a steep decline in gross national product (gap) and industrial production this

## Sterling steadies as dollar loses ground

By Caroline Atkinson

The pound has fallen dramatically on foreign exchange markets yesterday. After ploughing in the morning to below \$2.3230, sterling recovered well and finally ended the day only 15 points lower than on Thursday, at \$2.3450 against the dollar.

News of a record fall in United States leading indicators sent the dollar down against all major currencies, and helped the pound to pick up the ground lost earlier. Dealers reported that trading was busier than usual for a Friday with the pound's 4 cent swing during the day creating a lot of business.

Other currencies also recorded wide movements during the day. After starting stronger in general, the dollar closed 25 points lower against the Deutsche mark at DM1.7755.

Interest rates were again a key factor in the currency markets. Eurodollar rates started firmer and helped to boost the dollar.

However, by the end of the day they had turned as a result of implications for the United States recession of the fall in leading indicators. If the United States slides into a deep recession, it is likely to push interest rates down further, making it less attractive to hold dollars. Dealers are worried that, despite the recession, American inflation may not slow down much.

The pound's early weakness was paradoxically partly due to the market's belief that the Government is not going to bring down British interest rates until the end of the summer. This dampened overseas demand for gilts.

However, the underlying demand for sterling still appears to be strong, with some Middle

East demand noted yesterday afternoon. The present five-year record height for sterling is putting great pressure on industry. As Britain has lost competitiveness, British exporters are finding it increasingly difficult to sell overseas and still make a profit.

Manufacturing industry is particular being squeezed by overseas competition. But the Government has not attempted to hold the pound down or intervene in the currency markets other than to smooth out movements. Yesterday the Bank of England was thought to have started the rate rises again selling of sterling from Germany.

Dealers are divided over whether sterling is likely to regain the levels of earlier this week or slip back. The odds seem to be that if the Government does resist pressure to reduce interest rates the pound will go on up, piling on the agony for British business.

The ideal candidate who would be offered a salary of

10p to 11p

20p to 22p

30p to 32p

40p to 42p

50p to 52p

60p to 62p

70p to 72p

80p to 82p

90p to 92p

100p to 102p

110p to 112p

120p to 122p

130p to 132p

140p to 142p

150p to 152p

160p to 162p

170p to 172p

180p to 182p

190p to 192p

200p to 202p

210p to 212p

220p to 222p

230p to 232p

240p to 242p

250p to 252p

260p to 262p

270p to 272p

280p to 282p

290p to 292p

300p to 302p

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330p to 332p

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350p to 352p

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370p to 372p

380p to 382p

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410p to 412p

420p to 422p

430p to 432p

440p to 442p

450p to 452p

460p to 462p

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480p to 482p

490p to 492p

500p to 502p

510p to 512p

520p to 522p

530p to 532p

540p to 542p</

## PERSONAL INVESTMENT AND FINANCE

### Grouse

Some will be more equal than others in Save-as-You-Earn share option schemes if the amendment to this fringe benefit contained in this year's Finance Bill goes through Parliament unchanged.

Under present legislation there are two instances when liability to income tax arises. The first comes when the option is granted. If the option is to run for more than seven years there is a liability to tax if the price at which the option is offered is below the present market price for the shares.

The second instance arises when the option is taken up. The employee is liable to income tax on the difference between what he actually pays for the shares and their prevailing market value.

### Money shops

## More power to the private customer

We buy raw materials wholesale and sell retail", says Graham Telford, assistant general manager of Boston Trust & Savings, a United Kingdom subsidiary of the First National Bank of Boston. The raw material in question is money, a product that the organization retails the usual way—through shops.

Money shops—conveniently situated in the local high street, with the emphasis on their "come on in and look"—were first introduced in Britain in the early seventies. As retail outlets for finance houses wanting to deal direct with the public rather than indirectly through hire purchase agreements, money shops concentrated on offering loans, mainly on a fixed term basis.

They were not a great success, and in consequence finance houses such as United Dominions Trust, First National Finance Corporation, Forward Trust and Citibank have withdrawn from the market, or at least severely cut back their operations.

In retrospect it seems that unlike their transatlantic brethren, the British public were not generally ready to grasp the concept of a money shop into which you could walk off the street and ask for a loan. Western Trust & Savings, which now has outstanding loans of over £16m, double the level of two years ago—attributes its success to the fact that rather than promoting the actual shop, it concentrates on the products it has to offer. These include loans on a secured or unsecured basis, and mortgages.

But the products are generally more expensive than those offered by banks and building societies. For example, the true annual rate of an unsecured personal loan is 32.3 per cent compared with the most usual 21.2 per cent with the clearing banks.

The Boston Trust continuous credit account, which, if you save on a regular basis (minimum £7 a month), gives you access to loans up to 30 times this amount, costs 23 per cent per month. It is slightly more expensive than the 22.5 per cent at present charged by Access or Barclaycard, which it regards as an alternative.

The savings or deposit schemes offered by money shops are low-key operations. Their business is to attract borrowers, not savers. Boston Trust's source of finance is the wholesale money market, through its parent company operating in London.

Western Trust & Savings, The Boston Trust money shop in Portsmouth.

another money shop to survive the course, operates like Boston Trust through some 20 shops spread around the country. Loans are tailor-made to suit each request—which is said to be the reason for the shop's low bad debt ratio. In the case of Boston Trust this amounts to 2 per cent of outstanding loans. The customers they hope to attract in the main are those skilled manual and clerical workers who either do not have bank accounts or are dissatisfied with the bank's service.

Western Trust, however, has moved away from the original money shop concept into the area of retail banking. This means concentrating on savers as well as borrowers. Deposits from customers have risen from £1m at the beginning of the decade to some £50m now. The organization is planning to expand to offer a more comprehensive range of savings vehicles, along the same lines as those recently introduced by the American bank, Citibank.

Citibank tried the money shop concept in Britain but did not regard it as particularly viable. After two years of research into what the public wants, it intends to step into the retail banking business in a big way.

Through Citibank Trust, its United Kingdom subsidiary, it has launched a range of savings and loans facilities, equivalent to those offered by both banks and building societies under one roof. It has combined the friendly atmosphere and convenience of money shops and building societies (open six days a week) with the formality of the clearing banks.

Seven branches of Citibank Savings have already opened in the Midlands. It hopes to attract financially sophisticated customers who are generally dissatisfied by the offerings of banks or building societies.

The loans include personal



### Lake View Investment Trust, Limited

Manager—JOHN GOVETT & CO. LTD.

#### Five-year summary of results

Year ended 31st March	Per Share Earnings	Per Share Dividend	Per Share Asset Value
1976	1.77p	1.65p	100.6p
1977	2.37p	2.10p	106.3p
1978	2.66p	2.40p	120.5p
1979	3.41p	3.00p	124.8p
1980	*4.08p	*3.60p	127.4p

\* Excludes special non-recurring income and the special dividend of 0.65p paid thereafter.

Total Net Resources £51,626,300

U.K. 64.7% North America 17.7% Japan 8.3%

Other Countries 9.3%

Points from Mr. C. Alan McIntosh's review

"We expect earnings for the current year to exceed last year's level excluding the exceptional receipts. There should therefore be scope for a further increase in dividends, although this can't be expected to be such a large increase as last year, and will not, of course, include the special payment incorporated with the last interim dividend."

"Although the trust's commitment to the sector is small, we cannot view with anything but concern the struggle, in many cases just for survival, which manufacturing industry in the U.K. is having against the twin handicaps of high interest rates and strong sterling."

"Against a background of falling profits and prospective liquidity problems at home, we think it appropriate to shift our emphasis more into the overseas sector, and, in particular, towards the Pacific Basin area which remains one of the faster growing parts of the world where free enterprise economies predominate. Currency, as well as trading risks are involved but we believe that, with exchange control and tax constraints now lifted, shareholders would expect and wish the portfolio to be more balanced in terms of prospects and geography than has been practicable in the recent past."

## Disputed property boundaries • Stock redemption dates

This specialist readers' service has been compiled with the help of Eric Brunet, John Drummond, Vera Di Palma and Ronald Irving.

Safe as Government stock? K.P.J. Taitton.

In March 1974 as the result of a capital reconstruction following the near-collapse of the Mersey Docks & Harbour Company, repayment dates on the then 33 per cent redeemable debt 1975-85 were extended to 1979-83. The company is within its rights to delay redemption of the stock (at its par value of 100p) until the final redemption date of 27 September 1983.

Given the high level of interest rates, it is highly unlikely to redeem the stock before that date—unless, of course, interest rates fall to below 34 per cent before 1989. In that event, it would obviously benefit the company to redeem the stock and issue new stock, or take out other loans, at the lower rates. That prospect looks remote in the present economic climate.

However, if your daughter wishes to realize the stock she has inherited before the 1989 final redemption date, she can do so at any time in the stock market—through any stockbroker. The last time this stock was traded was in January 1980, at 361p per unit—at which price the yield on the 33p gross interest per £1 of nominal is 9.6 per cent. If she does so, she will have a capital loss which

can be offset against any capital gains she may have made.

Between the backs of our terrace houses and of the terraces in the next street, there is enclosed by the rear garden fences and walls of the houses, and with access gates at one end. Underneath it runs a (non-council) drain, serving, I believe, the houses of both terraces. Although elderly residents can remember it being rented and used, it seems not to have been since the war. Formerly, it was included with the lease of the house adjacent to the access gates, but the most recent owner purchased the house alone.

The present situation is that the gates are in a bad state of repair and pose a security risk to all the houses backing on to the strip; a virulent collection of weeds grows to about 5ft high each summer, harbouring huge numbers of slugs and snails, the earth is a crawling mass of woodlice—all of which invade our small back gardens; there are also one or two trees which are causing problems and an enormous quantity of rubbish, old furniture and buildings' rubble has been dumped, much to the anger of permanent residents.

Where the identity of the person dumping the rubbish can be ascertained and is no occupier of the house, the local authority serve an abatement notice. Nevertheless, the court may not rule in favour of the claimants if they can trace and extract the cost of clearance from the owner.

The strip of land is not registered. There is, somewhere, a leaseholder with a lease expiring in five or six years time assuming it was for the same term as the houses, most of which are now owned freehold. Several residents have made lengthy attempts to contact the lease and freeholders, without success. Some of the younger residents have now cleared and enclosed sections of the strip to adjoining their gardens. There are many elderly householders, however, who cannot contemplate the labour or expense involved. In the last few weeks builders modernizing one house have dumped rubble which covers an area 15ft by the full 19ft width to a height of 3ft.

Do we as neighbours of the strip have any means of effectively complaint against the dumpers or only, against the nominal owner for not preventing dumping? (R.A.G., London SW6).

Where the identity of the person dumping the rubbish can be ascertained, the powers of the local authority are quite clear. Their environmental health officer will serve an abatement notice on the builders requiring them to clear the rubbish. If they do not, he can summon them before the magistrate's court which can order them to cease the nuisance.

The position is more difficult if the abatement notice is served on the owner of the land. In that case, the local authority can apply to the court for an injunction to restrain the owner from dumping. The court may then rule that the owner must remove the rubbish or pay a fine. The owner may then sue the builder for damages if the builder has caused the damage. The court may also rule that the builder must remove the rubbish or pay a fine. The builder may then sue the owner for damages if the owner has caused the damage. The court may also rule that the owner must remove the rubbish or pay a fine. The owner may then sue the builder for damages if the builder has caused the damage. The court may also rule that the owner must remove the rubbish or pay a fine. The builder may then sue the owner for damages if the owner has caused the damage. The court may also rule that the owner must remove the rubbish or pay a fine. 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BY MARGARET STONE

week

## ending arts season

cket is bad at it is to say, it is you or me. It is the present and collective mind, wrong.

is gloomy, and easy to dismiss in the FT index 415.9 (after a week before) as of nerves. Its complaints of freeze on trading end walls that, if by closing bid. But Council did its profits by maintained its the management streamlining. So am slumped, and action; but we idly, did we not? bwick has meat d a £5.64m pre-1,000 loss in its

meat trade has seen looking like rd with a string and the sus- her quoted meat Sanger. Borth- reer as a public been sour and market in 1976 crest of the way ung-profits into , yo. brewer, should even more than some experts since of £5.8m ar's figures but charges put on to lose lots of if year and day idend. But EPC, industrial trouble, to losses or for reholder rows. Raymond Penstock general meeting sharp decline in business" but at the economy as companies t themselves in

disappointing te, reported that raised profits in r but for the riling. One could.

Peter Wainwright

## MAIN CHANGES OF THE WEEK

Rises		
Company	Change	Comment
Seacham	8p to 118p	Year's figs
Outtaulds	71p	Year's profit up
Simo	.6p to 646p	Chairman's cheer
to Tinto	26p to 373p	Outlook encouraging
BM	3p to 68p	Doubled profit
Falls		
ICC	11p to 105p	Chairman's warning
Aravans Int	43p to 33p	Half yr loss; no int
Ormet Radio	4p to .79p	Int next Wednesday
Le La Rue	23p to 640p	Figs next Tuesday
arnell Elec	16p to 252p	Sector unfashionable

er law

## ding the weak in the e buying chain

is at best a siness. The legal can safely be left airo. He will in- se you not to sign o buy your new someone has signed old one. (Owner- es, while a bank tick away at 18 for most people, a cers.)

a day comes when be exchanged and sell. The date on has been care- Thereafter every-

vans are booked, rk arranged, re-electricity people

a host of other tals) dove-tailed

as not so lucky. He down from War- Ealing before news that Mr and Mrs house was buy- able to vacate, erily sorry but Mr an who was selling did not move yet ance for his new not come through. classical case of a les and purchases, eaks and everything its disarray.

had no choice but paratory accommoda- next few weeks. It

15. He sued Mr and got it back. They ued their vendor,

not completing on date and said he should them for the all, it was his fault.

They were ready to it was not, and the that completion was a further four

said he regarded the date in the sale con- as a target date, te which was legally

the House of Lords and him and made

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## Stock Exchange Prices

## Quiet close to account

ACCOUNT DAYS: Deadings Begin, Monday. Dealings End, June 13. Contango Day, June 16. Settlement Day, June 23

Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

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Sect	Price	Chg	Yield	Vield	1979/80				1979/80				1979/80				1979/80																			
					High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	pence	%	P/E	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	pence	%	P/E	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	pence	%	P/E								
<b>INDS</b>																																				
A	136.4	-0.8	9.4	6.6	12,000	14,373	Duradek Holdings	53	-1	9.2	11.3	3.4	154	78	Thermal Prod	101	-1	15.0	15.5	2.0	101	78	Rothschild	300	-1	12.1	4.4	12.8								
111.6	188.1	9.6	9.4	12.1	11,717	14,434	Dunlop Hds	45	-1	8.3	8.2	0.1	156	76	Mackinlay Scott	21	-1	5.0	5.1	0.0	104	76	Sec Amer	91	-1	4.7	5.1	12.8								
90.7	187.0	9.2	9.4	12.4	10,103	14,251	Dunlop Ind	19	-1	2.3	2.2	0.0	157	76	Tibury Cent	173	-1	5.0	5.3	0.0	107	76	Sec East	59	-1	4.6	5.1	10.9								
94.7	188.1	9.6	9.4	12.4	8,708	14,649	Dunlop Plastics	194	-1	9.4	9.3	0.0	157	76	Mallinson Denby	51	-1	15.4	17.5	3.3	107	76	Sec West	59	-1	4.5	5.1	12.8								
100.4	188.1	9.6	9.4	12.4	3,270	10,374	Dunlop Plastics	170	-1	10.0	7.1	0.0	157	76	Man Ager Music	121	-1	15.0	15.5	2.0	102	76	Sec Europe	302	-1	4.5	5.1	12.8								
111.6	188.1	9.6	9.4	12.4	12,012	14,330	Dunlop Plastics	123	-1	9.3	9.2	0.0	157	76	Manor Nat	19	-1	3.0	3.4	0.0	107	76	Sec Invest	59	-1	4.5	5.1	12.8								
112.1	188.1	9.6	9.4	12.4	11,189	14,311	Dunlop Plastics	61	-1	4.3	4.2	0.0	157	76	Maple Ridge	121	-1	15.0	15.5	2.0	102	76	Sec National	112	-1	4.5	5.1	12.8								
114.7	188.1	9.6	9.4	12.4	3,277	10,374	Dunlop Plastics	123	-1	9.3	9.2	0.0	157	76	Mars & Spencer	123	-1	15.0	15.5	2.0	102	76	Sec Eastern	112	-1	4.5	5.1	12.8								
114.7	188.1	9.6	9.4	12.4	14,002	14,003	Dunlop Plastics	215	-1	9.3	6.7	0.8	157	76	Marley Ltd	121	-1	15.0	15.5	2.0	102	76	Sec Alliance	161	-1	4.5	5.1	12.8								
114.7	188.1	9.6	9.4	12.4	9,428	12,385	Dunlop Plastics	49	-1	10.5	10.4	0.0	157	76	Markland Cav	151	-1	15.0	15.5	2.0	102	76	Sec Trust	161	-1	4.5	5.1	12.8								
114.7	188.1	9.6	9.4	12.4	9,804	12,386	Dunlop Plastics	112	-1	6.3	4.5	1.8	157	76	Marshall Cav	151	-1	15.0	15.5	2.0	102	76	Throgm. Trust	90	-1	4.5	5.1	12.8								
114.7	188.1	9.6	9.4	12.4	3,628	10,319	Dunlop Plastics	111	-1	9.3	9.2	0.0	157	76	Marshall Cav	151	-1	15.0	15.5	2.0	102	76	Throgm. Trust	90	-1	4.5	5.1	12.8								
114.7	188.1	9.6	9.4	12.4	12,854	14,265	Dunlop Plastics	123	-1	9.3	9.2	0.0	157	76	Marshall Cav	151	-1	15.0	15.5	2.0	102	76	Throgm. Trust	90	-1	4.5	5.1	12.8								
114.7	188.1	9.6	9.4	12.4	8,622	11,761	Dunlop Plastics	70	-1	10.0	7.1	0.0	157	76	Marshall Cav	151	-1	15.0	15.5	2.0	102	76	Throgm. Trust	90	-1	4.5	5.1	12.8								
114.7	188.1	9.6	9.4	12.4	10,174	12,700	Dunlop Plastics	243	-1	9.3	6.7	0.8	157	76	Marshall Cav	151	-1	15.0	15.5	2.0	102	76	Throgm. Trust	90	-1	4.5	5.1	12.8								
114.7	188.1	9.6	9.4	12.4	11,189	13,911	Dunlop Plastics	123	-1	9.3	6.7	0.8	157	76	Marshall Cav	151	-1	15.0	15.5	2.0	102	76	Throgm. Trust	90	-1	4.5	5.1	12.8								
114.7	188.1	9.6	9.4	12.4	11,189	13,911	Dunlop Plastics	123	-1	9.3	6.7	0.8	157	76	Marshall Cav	151	-1	15.0	15.5	2.0	102	76	Throgm. Trust	90	-1	4.5	5.1	12.8								
114.7	188.1	9.6	9.4	12.4	8,636	11,761	Dunlop Plastics	123	-1	9.3	6.7	0.8	157	76	Marshall Cav	151	-1	15.0	15.5	2.0	102	76	Throgm. Trust	90	-1	4.5	5.1	12.8								
114.7	188.1	9.6	9.4	12.4	6,781	12,707	Dunlop Plastics	123	-1	9.3	6.7	0.8	157	76	Marshall Cav	151	-1	15.0	15.5	2.0	102	76	Throgm. Trust	90	-1	4.5	5.1	12.8								
114.7	188.1	9.6	9.4	12.4	12,238	14,079	Dunlop Plastics	123	-1	9.3	6.7	0.8	157	76	Marshall Cav	151	-1	15.0	15.5	2.0	102	76	Throgm. Trust	90	-1	4.5	5.1	12.8								
114.7	188.1	9.6	9.4	12.4	4,108	11,559	Dunlop Plastics	123	-1	9.3	6.7	0.8	157	76	Marshall Cav	151	-1	15.0	15.5	2.0	102	76	Throgm. Trust	90	-1	4.5	5.1	12.8								
114.7	188.1	9.6	9.4	12.4	12,238	14,115	Dunlop Plastics	123	-1	9.3	6.7	0.8	157	76	Marshall Cav	151	-1	15.0	15.5	2.0	102	76	Throgm. Trust	90	-1	4.5	5.1	12.8								
<b>COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL</b>																																				
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z											
114.7	188.1	9.6	9.4	12.4	12,008	14,373	Dunlop Plastics	53	-1	9.3	6.7	0.8	157	76	McKean Bros	86	-1	9.2	11.3	3.4	154	78	Thermal Prod	101	-1	15.0	15.5	2.0	102	76	Rothschild	300	-1	12.1	4.4	12.8
114.7	188.1	9.6	9.4	12.4	12,008	14,373	Dunlop Plastics	45	-1	9.3	6.7	0.8	157	76	Douglas Hds	123	-1	2.3	2.2	0.0	157	76	Tibury Cent	173	-1	12.1	4.4	12.8								
114.7	188.1	9.6	9.4	12.4	12,008	14,373	Dunlop Plastics	194	-1	9.3	6.7</td																									

# Shoparound with Beryl Downing

**■** It is not for me to venture opinions on the characteristics of wines. For that you must consult our acknowledged expert Pamela Vandyke Price. All I know is that as the years advance my tolerance of cheap wine recedes and the acidity of my tongue increases with that of my digestion.

But a new idea for marketing wine strikes me as so clever that I feel it is worth recommending for its packaging alone. Paul Masson Vineyards of California are producing table wine packed in re-usable litre carafes. Their wide necks are sealed with a simple suction cap which can be easily pushed off with the thumbs, but will not come off without pressure. It, too, can be reused, and you can place a half empty carafe on its side in the fridge without danger of seepage.

**■** Whether for health or economic reasons, or simply because parking is a nightmare, cycling is a boom activity. Sales of bicycles have risen 30 per cent in the past year and membership of cycling clubs has increased by about 20 per cent.

If you are a drive-and-ride commuter, or if you are going on holiday and want to take your bicycle with you, you may be interested to know

The wine inside is extremely palatable—the white is described on the label as "medium-bodied, crisp and fresh" and was indeed, delicious when well chilled. The red has a "full, deep flavour" and the rosé is "medium-sweet and fruity". And as Californian wines are usually relatively expensive, the price is a considerable surprise—under £3.

If you consider that a similar carafe, minus the wine, would sell for at least £1 that makes the cost of the wine to the customer about £2 a litre. If the wine inside were not acceptable then it would be fair to suggest that more of the cost should go into the wine and less into the packaging, but as it is, it seems a splendid way of collecting some carafes for the garden or to make an attractive gift to a party hostess.

Paul Masson California Carafes are available from all branches of Oddbins, Augustus Barnett and Barbers Liquor-Mart.

**■** Sally Tuffin is now producing her "Tuppence Coloured clothes for adults and children either ready-made by hand or as cut-out kits. The fabrics for summer are delightful—pretty Liberty print lawns, plain cotton canvas and bright cotton tartans. An extra bonus is that several designs are reversible.

Among the adult styles is a reversible quilt blazer (£3 cut-out; £49 ready-made) and for children there are reversible dungarees, blazer, trousers and a pretty puff-sleeved dress with a quilted bodice. In lawn there is a group of three dresses, long-sleeved, short-sleeved and pinafore, all with smocking on the bodice.

Each order comes with swatches of fabric attached and with price and size charts. The age range available is from one year to nine. Prices start at £3.25 for a cotton tunic shirt for ages one to three to £27 for quilted lawn dungarees for ages five to nine. These prices are for the cut-outs. Ready-mades in the same sizes cost an extra £5 and £5.50. As each order is cut individually special lengths can be cut.

Sketches of the designs with price and size charts are available from Tuppence Coloured, Brookside Cottage, Stour Provost, near Gillingham, Dorset SP8 5RZ. Please enclose a large s.e.e.

**■** Right: Pinafore dress with quilted bodice, £8.50 for the smaller size, plus £5 for the same style ready-made. Reversible quilt dungarees from £13 (kit) plus £5.50 (ready-made), in various sizes from age 1 to 2 to age 8 to 9.

From Tuppence Coloured, Brookside Cottage, Stour Provost, near Gillingham, Dorset SP8 5RZ. Please enclose a large s.e.e.

of an American device for carrying bicycles on the backs of cars. It is a rack which carries two cycles and it clamps to the bodywork or boot, which means that it can be used on sports cars and convertibles which do not take conventional roof racks.

Called the Auto Bike Carrier it is, say the importers, easy to dismantle and store and it costs £18 plus £2 p&p from Nifty Gifts, 102 Hornsey High Street, London, N8.

**■** Between the French and the English.

The makers believe, according to their blurb, that "a man's skin is just as sensitive to heat and cold drying winds and soreness as any other".

Any other? I have known a horse—or two—with hide less impenetrable than that of some ex-colleagues female as well as male. Present company excepted, of course.

"His hair can often need special attention". True. Like having it cut more than once in three months. Is my limited experience there is something suspect about a man who actually enjoys going to the hairdresser. Necessity, not vanity, should be the mother of coiffure.

The prices at £2.25 to £13 include an after-shave lotion

to "calm, soothe, firm and protect", a shaving foam and a cream to "lubricate, moisten and protect" and aftershave balm which "like a light veil, easy to apply, softens the skin and recreates its protective acid mantle".

Then there is a deodorant, an anti-redness cream to protect the skin against "outdoor alterations" (these are the maker's translations, not mine)

and a self-tan which helps the skin stand up to "external attack", which seems to cover most eventualities, with the possible exception of masonry bees.

The mild shampoo "enables to wash the hair daily, thanks to Panama wood" (good also for the shavings?) and there is a conditioner and a hair fixer which "keeps the hair tidy throughout the day and does not make hair unusually shiny or stiff". They remember Denis Compton, too.

But wait. We are about to go over the top. "L'Homme is not a simple song. It is an opera. It is not a field, but open country. It is not a chapel but a cathedral. It is violence and tenderness. In other words, it is solid freshness."

Compare that with my testers' reactions, highly articulate wordmongers all:

"Your hair stuff seemed to work rather well."

"Quite a pleasant smell, really, the aftershave."

"Not a bad texture, that balm. How much is it?"

"Of course I don't normally use this sort of thing, but if it wasn't free I might buy it."

Now I cannot believe that men are as gullible as women when it comes to putting on the style. They have never had to be because women have been conditioned to choose mates on the basis of something more than mere looks. But men look first and think afterwards and the whole of the

multi-million beauty industry has flourished on the attendant applied psychology that a woman will pay anything for a product if she believes it will make her beautiful.

Maybe our newfound sexual freedom will teach us to be more superficial in our selection and maybe the growing male cosmetic business will expand accordingly, although for me no amount of slang ylang will ever compare to a whiff of wit.

But just in case that French copywriter is even now thinking of setting his lyrics to music, I doubt if I am alone in saying that given a choice between his flights of fancy and my lot's typical British understatement, I know which one I'd believe.

**■** To return to the subject of feet—not, in many cases a pretty one, judging by the numbers of lost soles among you who responded to my recent notes on shops that specialize in difficult fittings.

Having shoes specially made may seem an unwarranted luxury in days of economic strain but to the 20 per cent of adults who suffer with minor foot problems it could be blessed relief. Bunions, hammertoes, the smallest left foot not knowing what the larger right is suffering—these are not deformities which need surgical shoes but they can certainly be aggravated by chain shop shoes.

So a year ago John Locke, a subsidiary of Clarks, began a special service making shoes to individual requirements. They are not high-heeled fashion shoes, but neither are they clumsy surgical boots. From a small range of good-looking walking shoes in 10 different leathers they will produce sizes for men, women and children made specially to fit individual measurements.

The description is specific. They do not make bespoke shoes for all sizes and shapes of feet, but their fitting possibilities cover a wide range. For women the smallest is about 1J and the narrowest AA, the largest size 10 and widest F plus. For men the range is from size 5 width D to size 13 width H plus.

Within those limitations you can have anything to fit as the last can be altered to suit the wearer—if, for example, you have a particularly broad forefoot and narrow heel, or if one foot is small but with a large bunion and the other is "normal" but larger, these are all problems which can be accommodated.

Thirty shops operate the service and prices range from £30 to £45 for women and £40 to £55 for men. But when you consider that a pair of bespoke shoes for adults can cost £100 the value of this range is not inconsiderable.

Stockists of men's and women's styles include Bernards Shoes, 28 Goldhawk Road, London, W12; J. Lloyd & Son, 78 Bold Street, Liverpool; Tysons Shoes, 463 Cheetah Hill Road, Manchester; and John Herne, 53 Oxford Street, High Wycombe. Alan Mickel, Helena Place, Clarkson Toll, Glasgow, make for women only; and Freemans Shoes, 662, Uxbridge Road, Hayes, Middlesex, fit men, women and children.

For a complete list of stockists write to John Locke Shoes, Box 45, 40, High Street, Street, Somerset.

**■** There can be few engravers who start by chipping designs out of milk bottles and progress to engraving a picture of Lower Ward, Windsor Castle, on a goblet to be presented to the Queen for her jubilee.

That is the span of Nicholas Anderson's self-taught craft. Having spent a short time in the Navy before Cambridge he felt "terribly old at 22" and therefore unwilling to pursue a lifelong interest in painting by going to art school. Instead he decided on a commercial career and spent 22 years with Cunard.

He became their president in New York and it was while he was there that he discovered: a book on engraved glass which rekindled his artistic enthusiasm and eventually led him to forsake big business and open his own studio.

"I would be more accurate to say that big business forced me to seek my art," he says. When the music stopped after Cunard was taken over, I found myself without a chair to sit on and saw it as a heaven-sent opportunity to do something I was much more interested in."

Having started his bottle-engraving with a rusted carbide tip, which he still sometimes uses, he graduated to diamond.

His first commission was from a friend for an engraving of a ship on a diamond and he confesses that he agreed without really knowing whether he could manage such a complicated piece of work. However, it worked out so well that he was asked to do some glasses as well.

Since then he has engraved all types of glass for many special occasions—christenings, anniversaries, weddings,

memorials, christenings, engagements, etc.

Usually a month's notice is preferred, but if you are in a hurry for an original gift, have it in to the last minute.

Your commission could be accomplished sooner, including the glass, an engraving, start at £45

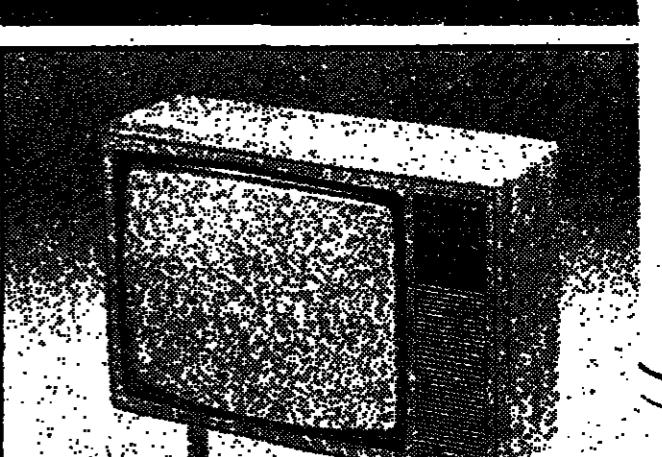
goblet and £100 for a decanter.

If you would like more information telephone Burscough 121-2598 or write to Nicholas Anderson at Wilton, Elephant Boatyard, Burdettown, Southampton.

**■** The goblet engraved with a picture of a country house on one and with intertwined initials on the other. Designed by Nick Anderson for a silver wedding.



Above left: Sunstar Continental Sta-cool swing in blue and white striped acrylic. Price according to size, from £150. Above: Concord garden furniture with striped lined cushions in brown, orange and white cotton. Other fabrics are available. Details and prices in column 2.



**■** Tell me who makes the best television sets. If your answer is in Japanese you are way out of date. Last year a British company introduced the result of a £10m investment programme—a development justifiably described as an innovation in television technology.

It is the TX10 single-board chassis by Ferguson, smaller, neater, simpler and more reliable than any other in the world. It is also unique in that it is interchangeable among sets of different sizes up to 20in screens. And this month a version for 22in and 26in screens, the TX-10, is introduced.

Why are they so revolutionary? Largely because the enormously complicated conglomeration of hardware needed to produce a television picture has been reduced by one third.

In television chassis, every junction is a potential risk point. A single board chassis has far fewer plugs, sockets and connexions, so has less to go wrong. Instead of 612 components in the average chassis, the TX9 has only 410. It uses about 50 feet less wiring and if anything goes wrong the whole thing is replaceable in minutes.

Those who understand these things may like to know that there is a surface acoustic wave filter the size of a half-penny which consistently gives a sharp picture; a single integrated circuit instead of three separate ones and a unique component which replaces a horizontal transformer and two high voltage assemblies.

One field time base circuit replaces 38 previous components and improves the picture brightness, and there is a new, much smaller power supply, which means a saving in energy.

Even the production of TX10 is space-age. The printed circuit board was drawn by computer and was then translated into a programme on punched tape which controls the auto-

matized production line.

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All this, to me, is not short of magic. Magic becomes science and I worked with the iron filings somewhere around the Optics physics lab, but it is magic to know that British technology, which has led the world in many fields in the past, is ahead in a highly competitive field and can produce something that is the advanced, clearest, safest, best not only in Britain but the world.

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All this, to me, is not short of magic. Magic becomes science and I worked with the iron filings somewhere around the Optics physics lab, but it is magic to know that British technology, which has led the world in many fields in the past, is ahead in a highly competitive field and can produce something that is the advanced, clearest, safest, best not only in Britain but the world.

Even the production of TX10 is space-age. The printed circuit board was drawn by computer and was then translated into a programme on punched tape which controls the auto-

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